NASSER, GAMAL ABDEL

Nassen

MAR 4 1971

May not have
died naturally

SEE: SABIN

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U R G E N T

FIRST LEAD

Nasser

NEW YORK, SEPT. 24 (AP)-PRESIDENTS GAMAL ABDEL NASSER OF THE UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC AND TITO OF YUGOSLAVIA MET TODAY AND ANNOUNCED THEY SHARED A "SIMILARITY OF VIEWS" ON INTERNATIONAL PROBLEMS, BUT DO NOT CONTEMPLATE FORMING A NEUTRALIST BLOC IN THE UNITED NATIONS.

THE TWO MET AT THE YUGOSLAV U.N. DELEGATION HEADQUARTERS ON FIFTH AVENUE FOR ABOUT AN HOUR. AFTER THE MEETING, NEWSMEN ASKED THEM IF THEY HAD DISCUSSED FORMULATION OF A NEUTRALIST BLOC OF NATIONS AT THE U.N.

THEY ONLY SMILED. BUT AN AIDE TOLD NEWSMEN, "NO, NO, NO BLOCS."

(NO PICKUP)

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SEP 24 1960

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Funeral
CAIRO AP - A source close to Egypt=s acting President Anwar Sadat said Saturday that if President Nixon or Secretary of State William P. Rogers had attended the funeral of President Gamal Abdel Nasser they might have succeeded in easing Middle East tensions.
The U.S. representative at last week=s funeral was Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Elliot Richardson. Richardson said Rogers could not attend because of pressure of other duties. Rogers and Nixon were on a state visit to Yugoslavia at the time but the United States and Egypt do not have diplomatic relations.
The source said that Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin, Premier Jacques Chaban-Delmas of France and British Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home were in Cairo and the presence of a top American leader would have filled out the Big Four.
Talks with Egyptian leaders could have led to greater understanding and possibly progress toward a Mideast peace, the source said.
Instead, since Nasser=s death U.S.-Egyptian relations have deteriorated further. Diplomatic ties between the two nations were broken after the June 1967 Arab-Israeli war.
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Nasser

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CAIRO - Funeral A273 addi war.

Nasser

At Key Biscayne, Fla., White House officials said they had no comment on the report.
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Nasser Bjt 450
CAIRO AP - President Gamal Abdel Nasser lived in agonizing pain throughout the last three years of his life, Information Minister Mohamed Hassanein Heikal said today.
In a 5,000-word article in the semiofficial newspaper Al Ahram, Heikal said Nasser twice contemplated resigning, in 1968 and again in 1969, because of the pain but decided to carry on because he feared the Egyptian people would regard his withdrawal as a symbol of defeat.
Heikal, who was one of Nasser's closest friends and was at his bedside when he died, Sept. 28, entitled his article: "Odyssey of Pain."
He said Nasser began suffering from diabetes in 1958. By 1967, the article said, complications had caused severe arteriosclerosis in both legs, accompanied by excruciating and virtually uninterrupted pain.
In July 1968, while on a trip to Moscow, Nasser said to Heikal: "Unless this pain stops, how can I continue my work? I don't think I can fulfill my obligations to my country, and this is not fair to my people."
Nasser seriously considered resigning then but discarded the idea because, as he told Heikal, "It would be interpreted as meaning that I have given up all hope of victory."
Under special treatment from Soviet specialists and mineral-water treatment in Soviet Georgia, the pain eased slightly early in 1969. But Nasser had to interrupt the treatment as the conflict with Israel escalated, and his work schedule of 15 to 18 hours a day caused a relapse.
"On certain days his agony was absolutely unbearable," Heikal said.
On Sept. 11, 1969, on the eve of another trip to seek Soviet help, Nasser suffered a severe heart attack, caused by a coronary obstruction, and was confined to bed for more than a month, the article said. But it said he ordered that his illness be identified as influenza "so that the country should not worry."
Soviet specialists flew from Moscow to Cairo and warned Nasser that his heart condition would prevent further treatment of the hardened arteries in his legs for at least five years.
According to Heikal, Nasser again spoke seriously of resigning but carried on "because he worried about the effect his resignation would have on Egypt's masses and armed forces."
Faced by Nasser's refusal to rest, the doctors appealed directly to Soviet Communist party leader Leonid Brezhnev to put pressure on Nasser to stop risking his life.
Nasser finally was persuaded to take his first real vacation in years but civil war broke out in Jordan the next day between Palestinian guerrillas and King Hussein's army. Nasser cut his holiday short to return to Cairo for the week-long peace conference that ended the fighting.
He signed the Jordan truce agreement with King Hussein and guerrilla leader Yasir Arafat at 6 p.m. Sept. 27 and died almost exactly 24 hours later.
ff540aed oct 9

Nasser

OCT 9 1970

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With Nasser

Nasser

CAIRO AP - According to Moslem belief, the date of President Gamal Abdel Nasser's death coincides with the day the Prophet Mohammed's soul rose to heaven.

Nasser, who died Monday of a heart attack, is assured of a place in paradise as a result, Moslem scholars say.

Mourners in Cairo streets chanted: "To paradise, Nasser," and "You died on a holy night."

AC508aed Oct. 1

OCT 1 1970

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Chaban-Nasser 210

Nasser

NICE, France AP - French Premier Jacques Chaban-Delmas described Thursday night how the official cortege of world leaders was almost overwhelmed by frenzied crowds at the funeral of President Gamal Abdel Nasser in Cairo.

The cortege **which should have followed the bier immediately after the president's family, only managed to get about 15 yards,,, Chaban-Delmas told newsmen here on a brief stopover en route back to Paris.

**An irresistible surge by the crowd threw us back immediately and we found ourselves in the hall which we had just left.

**I had to brace myself to stop being swept away while at the same time supporting Emperor Haile Selaisse of Ethiopia next to me who was faltering,,, said the premier, a former rugby player and still an athlete.

He said he would long remember **the hours that we underwent because of the frenzied grief of the Egyptians.,,

Chaban-Delmas said the violence of the grief of the Cairo masses and the size of the funeral were signs of the still-explosive situation in the Middle East.

Speaking of a continued **very great danger,,, the French premier said that during his talks with visiting leaders, including Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin and the heads of Arab states, **I happily had the feeling that everyone was conscious of that danger. That gives us the hope that everything possible will be done to master the danger .,,

CC935pad Oct. 1

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Nasser

BEIRUT, Lebanon AP - The mosque where the late President Gamal Abdal Nasser is being buried today bears his own name.

His tom 7

His tomb adjoins the mosque.

The mosque, between Kubbeh Palace and Nasser's home at Manshiet El Bakry on the main boulevard from Cairo to the suburb of Helipolis, is built along modern Arab architectural lines, with high arches and a minaret with a square balcony and the traditional crescent at the tip.

It cost $250,000 and is built on 108,000 square feet of land which includes two gardens. The land is leased from the government for $240 a year.

Construction began in 1962. In 1965 Nasser ordered that the project be completed at government expense, and he personally supervised its execution.

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Nasser

URGENT
LONDON AP - Acting Egyptian President Anwar Sadat suffered a heart attack during the funeral of Gamal Abdel Nasser, London Monitors of the Middle East News Agency reported early Friday. He apparently recovered after treatment.
jp825ped oct 1

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URGENT
LONDON-sadat add: treatment.
The report said Ali Sabri, deposed secretary-general of the Arab Socialist Union, also suffered a seizure.
The monitors said the news agency attributed the attacks to ""overemotionalism"" brought about by Nasser's death, also from a heart attack.
jp830ped oct 1

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Nasser

LONDON Sadat A284-6 2nd Add: attack.
The Middle East News Agency-MENA-said Sadat, 52, was stricken by ""a number of seizures"" and collapsed.
After medical aid, he was able to go to Nasser's home following the late president's burial.
The reports gave no details of Sabri's illness.
They added only that both men were under treatment.
jp845ped oct 1

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Nasser Funeral Bjt NL 470 three takes total 1,010

Nasser

By MICHAEL GOLDSMITH

Associated Press Writer

CAIRO AP - Millions of Egyptians hysterical with grief turned Gamal Abdel Nasser's state funeral into a near riot Thursday, breaking up the solemn procession of visiting world leaders and sometimes halting the caisson bearing the body.

"Nasser is not dead, Nasser is not dead," crowds screamed in unison.

They followed to Nasser's grave, breaking past guards as the body, wrapped in a white shroud according to Moslem custom, was laid to rest in a palm-shaded garden of Manshiet el Bakry mosque.

Egyptian leaders stood with tears streaming from their faces as they listened to the solemn words of Sheik Mohammed Fahham, Egypt's religious leader: "Allah is great."

Soviet-built supersonic jet fighters flew low overhead as Nasser's coffin was borne from the tan marble mosque to the graveside.

Mrs. Nasser was not present at the graveside. She remained at Arab Socialist Union headquarters to watch the funeral procession. She collapsed in grief and was attended by her husband's personal physician, Dr. Sawry Habib. With her were her two daughters, Hoda, 25, and Mona, 23.

The Nasser's three sons were in the procession. Abdul Hamid, 21, a naval officer, was in the military cortege. Abdul Hakim, 19, and Kahled, 22, walked behind their father's body.

Egypt's acting president, Anwar Sadat, collapsed early in the funeral parade and it was reported later that he had suffered a heart attack. London monitors of the Middle East News Agency said early Friday the agency reported the attack but also said he apparently recovered after treatment.

Sadat, 52, was carried away from the funeral procession to a waiting car but appeared three hours later at the mosque during the last prayers over Nasser's body.

The monitored report said that Ali Sabri, ex-secretary-general of the Arab Socialist Union, also suffered a heart seizure. The agency attributed both attacks to "emotionalism" because of Nasser's death.

The kings, presidents and government leaders from all parts of the world who were to follow the flag-draped coffin for a quarter of the 13-mile route dropped out after the first 100 yards to avoid the unruly crowd.

The galaxy of foreign leaders, including Primer Alexei N. Kosygin of the Soviet Union, Premier Jacques Chaban-Delmas of France, Foreign Secretary Alec Douglas-Home, of Britain and U.S. Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare Elliot Richardson, were escorted back to their residences by heavily armed military escorts.

More than 50,000 blue and red bereted commando and parachute troops and crack infantrymen, aided by scores of armored cars and a squadron of mounted cavalry with swords drawn, failed to bring the crowd fully under control despite hours of desperate efforts.

At least one man was killed when he fell six stories from a group of spectators clinging to a roof top. Hundreds of others were injured in falls or when struck by armored cars that charged into the crowds.

The pandemonium reached its height at the end of the three-hour procession as Nasser's body was moved from the coffin and laid to rest in the garden of the recently completed mosque.

Masses of screaming mourners, surged through barbed-wire barriers and cordons of troops into the garden and all but seized the plain wooden coffin.

Early in the parade, crowds had ripped the black, white and red Egyptian flag from the coffin as it moved erratically through the masses.

More

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OCT 1 1970

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CAIRO take 2 Nasser Funeral 2/5 1420: crowds. 600

"Nasser, Nasser, Nasser," screamed the crowd, waving
hand-drawn portraits of their leader. The roar of the crowd
could be heard clearly from points more than four miles across
the city.

Officials estimated that three million Egyptians lined the
route, they piled up to 200 deep at places from the building
on Qasr el Nil bridge to the Nile, where Nasser started his last
procession, to the mosque he had built by public subscription
within sight of his birthplace Zema.

By Moslem custom, he was buried without his coffin, wrapped
in the simple white shroud, his face turned toward Mecca. Last step
a 21 gun salute, read verses from the Koran, Islam's holy book.

Egypts ruling president remained behind in his palace as
Nasser's body was carried into the mosque for burial
in the mosque garden.

Many in the crowds were dressed in rags as were the following
Galabeih robed of Egypt with pieces of black cloth tied around
their turbans. Most of the women were in black from head to
foot.

Hundreds of thousands of mourners streamed into the capital
from other parts of Egypt for the funeral. While the government
called all trains and bus services into the city authorities
to hold down the dangerously swelling crowds. Egyptians slept
many in the open on mats and carts.

Police barriers set up along the funeral route were broken
before dawn, hours before the funeral was even due to start.
For three hours, police, infantry and armored cars fought to
clear a small space for the 21-gun salute, where many
of the foreign dignitaries were staying.

A great roar went up as an army helicopter appeared overhead
carrying Nasser's body to Qweira Island from Kubbeh mosque,
where it had been lying in state.

"Nasser is not dead, Nasser is not dead," the crowd screamed,
defying a phalanx of slowly advancing armored cars.

Ten foreign and Egyptian leaders and 40 Egyptian generals
escorting the casket shouldered the parade at the far end of
the Kobri bridge, leading from Qweira to the Ellito.

From this point, to the burial was virtually suspended to
the crowds and the thousands of troops. Many soldiers began
trying to control the people screaming slogans of love for
Nasser.

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Nasser

(ALSO Take 2 Nasser Funeral 2/5 1420: Nasser 1st)

Ten top foreign leaders were Nasser's closest allies, President
Shafar el Nemeiry of Sudan and President Muammar Kadafi of
Libya, where the only top dignitaries to walk on through the
crowd beyond the bridge. They too turned back when the not
insane cops and cops turned.

The big Ramses Square facing the central railroad station
was flank with patrols. Some of thousands along its perimeter
knew and believed. Hundreds died on the pedestal of the
monumental 3,000-year-old statue of Ramses II in the center
of the square.

A few soldiers collapsed under the weight of apprehension and
several were injured. Ambulances with screaming sirens could
make no headway through the crowd.

A cavalry squadron charged into the crowd in the square but
almost made only briefly.

The coffin was finally taken through the square by subterfuge.
An army unit ran around the back of the crowds at a fast pace
followed by an empty gun and the horse-drawn caisson, by
now stripped of the flag, with a score of soldiers mounted
on the gun carriage and almost concealing it.

Nasser's body was swept through the square before most of
the crowd realized it.

When it was all over, the crowd dispersed slowly, listlessly,
with the banners and flags trailing in the dust. Tears
were in many eyes.
Mas1 repeating 3rd graf take 5

By Moslem custom, he was buried without his coffin, wrapped
in the simple white shroud, his face turned toward Mecca.
Radio stood pale and shaken in the palace on which Nasser,
master of Arab rhetoric, read verses for the Koran, Islam's holy book.
fp-d1205pcd Oct. 1

NASSER

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Nasser Egt ml 480 two takes total 710
By MICHAEL GOLDSMITH
Associated Press Writer
CAIRO (AP) — Egypt is saying goodby to its leader Thursday on a scale probably unseen since the days of the Pharaohs.
Officials said they expected a million Egyptians to take part in the funeral of Gamal Abdel Nasser.
On the eve of the final farewell, vast crowds of Egyptians, many still screaming their grief, marched arm-in-arm in downtown Cairo.
World leaders converging for the state funeral filed past Nasser's body, lying in state in Kubbeh Palace, the presidential residence.
Foremost among them was Premier Alexei N. Kosygin of the Soviet Union who came Tuesday.
Others arriving were: Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia, President Makarios of Cyprus, Premier Jacques Chaban-Delmas of France, Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home of Britain, U.S. Secretary of Health Education and Welfare Elliot Richardson, the chiefs of state of most Arab countries and high level delegations from nearly all nations.
The world leaders will march behind Nasser's flag-draped coffin for the first mile of the seven-mile procession.
The remainder of the distance to the suburban mosque where Nasser will

SEP 30 1970

The remainder of the distance to the suburban mosque where Nasser will be buried in a palm-shaded garden will be a "people's procession" of thousands of Egyptians.
There were some notable absentees. President Nixon's decision not to attend was no surprise since Egypt has had no formal diplomatic relations with the United States since Nasser alleged American intervention on Israel's side in the 1967 war.
More unexpected was the absence of President Tito of Yugoslavia, who long was regarded as one of Nasser's closest friends, and Prime Minister Indira Ghandi of India who shared Nasser's claim to leadership of the so-called third world.
Tito was receiving Nixon in Belgrade and apparently was more interested in that than making a gesture of respect to Nasser's memory.
Also absent was Morocco's King Hassan, who boycotted the week-long summit conference on the Jordan crisis which led to Nasser's fatal heart attack Monday.
Nasser's body lay in state in ex-King Farouk's former palace on the outskirts of the city.
Visiting dignitaries filed past his bier as they arrived in Cairo. Six of Cairo's major hotels were requisitioned for the visiting delegations and were ringed by white-uniformed police armed with rifles.
Many buildings were draped in black and portraits of Nasser appeared on walls, cars, on billboards, and nailed to trees.
All public buildings remained closed, flags flew at half st[illegible] everywhere and traffic downtown virtually came to a stand-still as the crescendo of spontaneous and organized mourners choked the main streets.
Throughout the day, thousands of Egyptians poured into Cairo, joining those blocking the streets.
The crowds, marching 50 abreast, chanted slogans and brandished thousands of black-draped portraits of Nasser.
"Nasser, you cannot die," one crowd shouted in unison. "You built this nation stone by stone. Your work is still unfinished."
Other groups chanted Moslem funeral rituals. Every few minutes an Egyptian fainted in the stifling heat and was carried from the crowds.
Police were forced to cordon off Nasser's home in suburban Heliopolis. His widow and five children in seclusion there were
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NASSER

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Cairo Take 2 Nasser Egt Ml 4221: Kosygin. 390
The funeral procession will begin at the old revolutionary headquarters on the Nile River, and will end with the burial at Menshiet el Bakry Mosque, not far from Nasser's home.
A gun carriage carrying Nasser's coffin will be escorted by 40 Egyptian generals and a detachment of 5,000 troops. Acting President Anwar Sadat and the other top members of the Egyptian leadership will proceed the foreign dignitaries marching behind the coffin.
Artillery units in Cairo's Citadel, the ancient fortress dominating the city, will fire a 101-gun salute as the procession moves through the city.
At the headquarters of the Arab Socialist Union, the Nation's only political party, its Soviet master will replace the ailing president of Israeli and Egyptian leaders and will accompany [illegible] way to his grave within site of his home.
At the same moment, funeral processions will be held in all of Egypt's cities. Egyptian naval units will fire 101-gun salutes wherever they may be-presumably even within earshot of the Israeli front line where a cease-fire has remained in force since Aug. 7.
Thousands of troops and police were assembling in Cairo to control the enormous crowds expected to gather for the funeral.
The government warned against any form of violence. An announcement said, "The authorities feel certain that the masses in their deep sorrow will observe the dignity of the scene and the occasion."
The semiofficial newspaper Al Akhbar summed up the perplexity which many Egyptians view the future.
"While our hearts are burning with sorrow," the paper said, "we ask ourselves: What will come after Abdel Nasser?".
[illegible]RED Sept 30

A827 Nasser

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Nasser Bjt NL 460. 2 Takes, 920 total
By MICHAEL GOLDSMITH
Associated Press Writer
CAIRO AP - Egyptians poured out their grief for Gamal Abdel Nasser on Tuesday as world capitals wondered what his passing may portend for peace in the Middle East.
Many feared that the Egyptian president's death may mean a new setback for the already stalled peace talks between Israel and its Arab neighbors.
President Nixon, however, said it was too early to know how Nasser's death may affect the troubled mideast. On this account attempting also to the U.S. 6th Fleet in the Mediterranean.
"It will contribute a new situation, but whether it contributes to more troubles remains to be seen. I think it is much too early to say because we do not know what the successor will be or whether it might be some kind of collective leadership."
Some diplomats at the United Nations said Nasser's death might stall the end of the U.S. initiative that laid the groundwork for the talks with a 90-day cease-fire between Israel on one side and Egypt and Jordan on the other. Gunnar V. Jarring, the U.N. peace mediator, disagreed, saying it was too early to tell, a U.N. spokesman reported.
AP33

Nasser

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Nasser Bjt NL Insert
CAIRO Nasser Bjt NL A827 insert after 5th graf: reported.
Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban told U.N. correspondents in New York that his government is prepared to extend the 90-day cease-fire with Egypt and Jordan. "Israel will not open fire simply because a certain date has reached," he said. But he added that the initiatives for creating the conditions for negotiating the talks must come from Cairo."
[illegible]
Publishes PD
Acting President Anwar Sadat received condolences from world leaders, some of whom began arriving for the state funeral Thursday.
There was little speculation among Egyptians in their hour of mourning as to a successor to Nasser, but they learned that nine of his cabinet ministers had been at his bedside, except Vice Sadat, on was a fellow officer in the 1952 coup against the monarchy and was chosen by Nasser to be the vice president. He is acting president until a new chief executive is chosen within 60 days.
Others included Gen. Mohammed Fawzi, commander in chief of the armed forces, and Air Marshal Aly Sabri, a former confidant of Nasser.
With Sadat as chairman, the executive committee of Egypt's only political party, the Arab Socialist Union, and the Cabinet met in emergency session. It was presumed they discussed the date for a party vote on Nasser's successor. Cairo radio said there was no statement after the 90-minute session.
Earlier, the government ordered a state of "utmost emergency" all along the Suez Canal cease-fire line to guard against any possible attack. Israel also alerted its troops on the canal.
One of Nasser's last official acts was to help frame an agreement Sunday between King Hussein of Jordan and the Palestinian guerrillas in the Jordanian civil war.
For this he had summoned Arab leaders to Cairo, and it was while seeing off the delegation from Kuwait that his fatal heart attack struck.
One of the first to arrive for the funeral was a member of that summit conference, President Jaafar el Nemeiri of Sudan. Premier Jalloud Abdelsalam of Tunisia, who was supervising the truce, accompanied Hussein to Cairo.
Cairo radio reported that Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin arrived in Cairo and sobbed as he embraced Sadat and other officials greeting him.
MORE
[illegible] Sect. PD

A828 Nasser

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CAIRO, Take 2, Nasser Bjt, A827's Him, 600
Weeping and chanting, endless of thousands of Egyptians left a vigil outside Abdel Nasser's home Tuesday to pay tribute.
Government offices, schools and shops were closed all over Egypt in line with a 40-day period of mourning. Radio and television carried funeral chants and readings from the Koran, the Moslem holy book.
Thousands of Egyptians were streaming into Cairo. They came by all methods of conveyance, trains, buses, cars, on donkeys or on foot.
Everywhere, small groups of red-eyed men and women gathered at street corners in subdued conversations or to share copies of newspapers edged in a black band of mourning.
All newspapers carried enlarged photographs showing Nasser as he last left Cairo to bid farewell to Arab leaders going home from the emergency summit conference.
[illegible] picture was Nasser's farewell embrace with Sheik Sabah, ruler of Kuwait. It was almost at that moment that Nasser felt the first spell of nausea and dizziness signaling his heart attack that was to kill him three hours later.
The final picture showed the 52-year-old leader drawn, heavily lined and visibly worn with fatigue.
Earlier on Monday, Nasser called Information Minister Mohamed Heikal, one of his closest friends. Writing in his newspaper Al Ahram, Heikal said the president remarked at the end of a conversation on the Jordanian crisis:
"I feel very tired. I don't feel I can stand on my feet."
"It's time you took a vacation," Heikal said he told Nasser.
Nasser laughingly replied: "I will soak my feet in hot salt water. After that I'll feel rested."
Heikal said he refused to consider this and insisted Nasser take a long rest following the exertion of the summit meeting.
Nasser replied: "I'm leaving in a few minutes to see off the Emir of Kuwait. After that I will return home to sleep. I want to sleep for a long time."
Nasser will be buried in the Mamshiet el Bakary Mosque built by public subscription two years ago in the suburb of Heliopolis, near his home.
All roads leading to the home were closed by police cordons. Nasser's widow and five children, aged 14-25, were secluded there.
All movies and other places of entertainment were ordered closed until after the funeral.
The government requisitioned Cairo's major hotels for the massive influx of leaders from all parts of the world.
Al Ahram also disclosed that Nasser suffered a heart attack last September and was in bed six weeks. Egyptian leaders "agreed not to announce it as an attack of [illegible]."
Heikal said a cardiac specialist examined Nasser on a visit to the Soviet Union in February and stayed his constant overwork.
Nasser kept up a fast pace but started a vacation late June at the resort of Marsa Matruh on the Mediterranean. When the Jordanian civil conflict broke out he hurried back to Cairo.
[illegible]ped Sept. PD

Nasser

Nasser Biography 2nd Bit 550 3 Takes Total 1,600

By The Associated Press

Cairo AP - Gamal Abdel Nasser, the most important Arab statesman in recent times, died with his dream of uniting the Arab world behind him unfulfilled.

He spent most of his driven and led summit conferences to achieve it, but his actions repeatedly drove quarreling Arab factions further apart.

His struggle to bring his brand of revolutionary socialism to Egypt and its neighbors, coupled with his determination to destroy Israel, brought the world to the verge of war.

The day before he died he had sharpened an agreement between Jordan's King Hussein and Arab guerrilla leader Yasir Arafat to end Jordan's bloody civil war--a conflict that threatened international intervention.

But even then, the agreement encouraged the guerrillas to increase their war against Israel despite a cease-fire with Israel that Nasser and Hussein had signed in August.

Thus death came at the age of 52, Nasser could point to the giant Aswan Dam as a major achievement for Egypt--providing industry and impoverished farmers. At the same time, his country was bankrupt after 20 years of battling Israel.

Nasser was the first to sign the U.N.-sponsored cease-fire that went into effect in August, but later the bat was dry Israel accused Egypt of violating the agreement by moving Soviet missiles into the Suez Canal truce zone.

Even with Nasser would have been virtually an unknown thing to Europe.

It was the Arab-Israeli war of 1948 that led Nasser to plot the downfall of Egypt's King Farouk. Nasser, who risked a court martial to go to the battlefield, was so incensed at the incompetence of the Egyptian army and its miserable equipment, that he and other officers created their "Free Officers" movement against the throne.

#002
Nasser Dead, 2nd

Nasser

A016

Cairo Take 2, Nasser Biography Bit, 2015: throne. 550

In 1947, the young officer moved in and Farouk was cut. Gen. Mohamed Naguib, an old soldier, was named prime minister. Nasser lived in a modest bungalow with his wife, two daughters and three sons, serving 20 hours a day in relative humility in his revolutionary nature.

In December 1954, Colonel Nasser rushed Naguib out and took over the government, still only 36 years old and unknown.

That confidence was shattered a year later when the Israelis swept across the Gaza strip, whipping the Egyptians soundly.

It was the first of three times his army was to be humiliated by the Israelis--defeats that would have driven most Arab politicians into the shadows.

Instead, Nasser TURNED TO THE Soviet Union for help. Kept tight control over the local Communists, and proclaimed "positive neutrality."

In 1956, in a daring coup that skyrocketed to international fame, Nasser nationalized the Suez Canal. As Israeli fifth swept across the Sinai desert while French troops seized Port Said.

In rare unison, the United States and the Soviet Union both demanded the invasion end the British, French and Israelis withdrew. The Russians followed their diplomatic success with aid to build the Aswan Dam.

Nasser's most devastating defeat came in 1967, when Israel on six days and after swept shattered the Egyptian army in a six-day war and left the Israelis entrenched along the Suez.

He resigned "completely and forever," but agreed to return to power when thousands of hysterical Egyptians poured into the street shouting his name. STOOPED

He grew noticeably more [redacted], however, and his smile lost much of its dazzle. He played less tennis but continued his daily walks.

He also had suffered from influenza, diabetes and leg inflammation, which was treated by Soviet specialists.

In 1968 he went to the Soviet Union for medical treatment. He returned to Cairo last June and he spent 10 days at Suez and July there discussing middle East affairs with Soviet leaders.

#003
Nasser Dead, 2nd

2

A016

Nasser

CAIRO (AP) - Nasser Biography Bit A016: Leaders. 550.

Nasser's drive for Arab unity had to carry with it the burden of his military setbacks.

He sponsored two summit conferences seeking pan-Arab unity but both failed--the Khartoum meeting in 1967 and the 1969 conference in Rabat, Morocco.

There were plots against him and one of his closest friends, Field Marshall Abdel Hakim Amer, and 50 officers were executed in 1967 for planning his downfall, Cairo announced after the regime that Amer committed suicide by poison.

Nasser was born Jan. 15, 1918, in a village in upper Egypt, the son of a postal clerk. He went to Cairo for education and it was there he took part in the revolt against the British who ruled the Suez Canal.

He was jailed in 1965, and rejoined the rebels when he got out. Nasser was permitted to enter military college in 1937 and left a year later with a second lieutenant's commission.

In World War II, Nasser was a captain, attached to British forces that stopped the Germans at El Alamein in 1942.

He also served in Palestine before returning as a teacher to Egypt's military college and going on to the army staff college.

When the Palestine war erupted following Israel's declaration of independence in 1948, he resigned his commission and volunteered for the front. His application was refused but Nasser went to Palestine anyway.

It was there that he and other frustrated Egyptian officers organized the move that drove Farouk from the throne.

Nasser proclaimed a new constitution in January 1956 and six months later he was chosen president with 99 per cent of the vote.

Sixteen years of defeat, crisis and frustration drew its toll and a year ago, Nasser told a political rally he was tired of his job.

Egypt had enjoyed "years of glory," since the overthrow of Farouk, he said, but "for myself, I consider each year was the equivalent of 10 years of effort and constructive work."

In his book, "Egypt's Liberation," Nasser wrote:

"How does history judge it seems that within the Arab circle there is a race unfolding similarly in respect of a hare."

The writings of Nasser, that role belonged to Nasser for 19 years.

#004
Nasser Dead, 2nd

A50

Nasser

[illegible]
NASSER Deaths Dresde Beirut A044 430
CAIRO AP - The government newspaper Al Ahram gave a detailed account today of the death heart attack of President Gamal Abdel Nasser.
Al Ahram also disclosed for the first time that Nasser suffered a heart attack last September and was confined to his bed for six weeks. But the Egyptian leadership stepped out of normal constitutional channels to assume it was a matter of information.
It came, ran by the information minister Hassanein Heikal one of Nasser's closest friends, said the president felt the first pang of pain in his chest As he stood waiting for the take off of the Kuwait guests plane.
Perspiring heavily, he asked for his car to drive up to where he was standing-contrary to his usual practice-he felt too tired to walk.
On returning to his Heliopolis residence, Nasser was immediately examined by his personal physician, Dr. Aly Iraki, who urgently summoned from Alexandria Dr. Mahmoud Hamdi, a famed heart specialist, Dr. Hamdi knew, was diagnosed coronary thrombosis.
The president's wife Tahia and his five children quickly gathered around him. Under guidance of the specialists family and servants left [illegible] all rooms," Al Ahram said in an account clearly written by Heikal.
Heikal, Vice President Anwar Sadat, Air Marshal Aly Sabry, Mohamed Fawzy, commander in chief of Egypt's armed forces, and other key leaders gathered in the presidential mansion.
"As pain in Nasser's body was completely lost and the president's head had departed his physical unit body, but nobody wanted to believe it. What was happening was too appalling to be believed."
It was not until 45 minutes later that Nasser's body was covered with a sheet and doctors moved away from the bed. Everybody in the room burst out crying.
Nasser's wife Tahia, his daughters Hala and Mona and his son Abdel Hakim, rushed wailing into the room.
Another son, Abdel Hamid, is a naval officer and was on duty at San Alexandria naval Academy from where he was rushed to the bedside.
Leaders and officials left the room to Nasser's family and gathered with them while they could hear sobs coming through the door.
Arrangements [illegible] were made for [illegible] Nasser's funeral procession to Nasser's residence in Heliopolis. [illegible] A proclamation of President Anwar Sadat to the Arab People. FIRST
Nasser was hailed as a great Arab leader by the international community with praise in respect to Egypt's policy. The first indication to Nasser's death was given at Nasser's death came four hours after he died when radio and television interrupted programs to broadcast somber music.
[illegible] dpg 4

NEC 64

Nader

Nasser

Nasser

Nasser was struck by a massive and severe heart attack after
[illegible] the last sacraments
[illegible] the text scripture of Islam.

---

re-shipped sept. 26

A886

Nasser

CAIRO Nasser [and ASSD adds Arafa].

Any complicity is added to an already complicated picture. The Arab leaders at summit meetings but worked out hardly an agreement which was proposed to settle the Jordanian dilemma while leaving unresolved the basic conflict between the Jordanian army and the Palestinian guerrillas. A brave reputation has been upheld, but its authority has been covered in deliberate phrases. Such an agreement could be far more difficult to carry out now.

Security problems had to be considered also, for it might was clear there is no current understandings and the Israeli point with Israel. Only Nasser defied stronger enough to use in Accra.

Hussein's involvement with Nasser does [illegible] standing in the flesh of struggle for the unity of the Arab world.

"This enemy will remain powerful in its possession of the Arab world," Mr Abu Mazen replied.

Abu Mazen said officials arriving again to discuss the three days, with all government offices, schools and departments closed. Regular services will [illegible] on Sept.

It remember were this version of how the Egyptian president died:

At 2.30 p.m. Nasser was saying the Soviet ruler off at the airport when he felt tired and began vomiting violently.

His wife [illegible] to his house at [illegible] where several doctors were immediately called in. They diagnosed a severe heart attack as a result of a coronary thrombosis.

Attempts failed to relieve the pain, which all possible means including a heart lung machine. But death still was because blood could not [illegible] circulate.

[illegible] was 1.45 p.m. GMT. The announcement was made several hours later.

[illegible]

Embargoed Sept. 28

A887

Nasser

CAIRO Nasser [and ASSD but adds later].

Before public will the death certificate was signed by three doctors.

Nasser was opposed by conservative Arab governments and rulers who disliked his Arab socialism, it and at times by the more extreme Socialists of Syria and Iraq. Among Arab people, however, he had no equal. Only Nasser, in fact, could have led the struggle to defy officials and opinion and accept the Americans proposal for a negotiated [illegible] in the Middle East.

Palestine guerrillas accused him for that. But the massive national unity [illegible] to die.

Nasser's gift as the [illegible] of [illegible] was at [illegible] that not even the defeats and humiliations he suffered at Israeli hands could impair his power for him.

He was the Egyptian people failed to discover in Nasser himself. [illegible] of the 1967 Arab crisis, he led his own and other Arab [illegible] into a national [illegible] at the hands of Israel in June. Israel [illegible] this failure [illegible] the people, [illegible] [illegible] this failure already [illegible] the area, and he realized the [illegible].

Even the [illegible] of the resignation of the Nasser's personal [illegible] in [illegible], Nasser was the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] continuing [illegible]. It was [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Anwar Sadat, who [illegible] the kings [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Nasser, [illegible].

From the time when he seemed to come into the open as the [illegible] of the leadership of Egypt, Nasser was [illegible] and the last leader of the [illegible] attempt into the [illegible]. Nasser had been involved in plotting against the [illegible] [illegible] of Prime Minister of the Israeli [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

A259

UNDATED Take 2 Nasser Biographical Notes plans. 460

A260

UNDATED Take 4 Nasser Biographical notes lieutenant. 300

A261

UNDATED Take 5 Nasser Biographical notes. 460

revised sept 26

AP51

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UNDATED take 6 Nasser Biographical AP61 adds rein. 440

Nasser succeeded his predecessor in July 1956 when he overthrew the King. This threw power to the popular rule of Britain and America turned off the biggest world crisis since the Korean War. Nasser planned to use canal the delivery of Arab oil for its industrial life, and the canal was of great strategic importance.

At first it seemed Nasser had been stifling and finally free from the threat of his close by Western financing of the Aswan Dam project. In fact, he had wrecked the Western security and could. Egypt would benefit the threat of Israel, engage and run the canal, without fear and keep it going.

The crisis persisted for months and then, in the night of Oct. 29, 1956, Israel staged a blitzkrieg invasion of Egyptian Sinai desert, in league with Britain and France against Nasser. All had kept their plans secret from Washington. The idea was to raise the world and discredit Nasser. It backfired badly.

The crisis fever mounted rapidly. Moscow was enraged. Washington was equally angry. Both demanded that the British and French halt their activities and that the Israelis, who had shoved the Egyptian army into an humiliating rout, withdraw from Sinai. Moscow growled about using rockets and intervening with "volunteers." If the British and French were forced to desist. A United Nations Emergency Force took up guard duty on the Sinai Strip between Israel and Egypt and at the Aleyatik Gulf of Aqaba.

Nasser, his prestige hurt by the Israeli blitz, began rebuilding his deadged forces with military equipment from Russia. Essentially he was a prestige hero than ever in Arab nationalism. He negotiated an old deal with Moscow for building industry in Egypt in addition to Moscow's undertaking of the Aswan Dam Program. Other Arab countries looked to Moscow for similar help.

Nasser went abroad in 1958 for his first look at a major world power, and chose to visit the Soviet Union. Before he went he was careful to assure others that his visit was a policy of "positive neutrality."

Nasser by now had grown so big in Arab eyes, that Syria, chronically ruled by unstable and often violent regimes, sued for union with Egypt. Nasser agreed, and the two joined to become the United Arab Republic, but the marriage couldn't last. In Nasser eyes, authoritarian politicians had known the others, and they were unprepared for the consequences. The union came apart in 1961.

In the interim, Nasser had treated the world to another attack of nerves in the deep all-Arab crisis of 1958. His and Syria's presence upset little Lebanon to touch off a chain of events which culminated in a U.S. troop landing on Lebanese shores, bloody revolution in Iraq, tense near-revolution in Jordan and political crisis in Saudi Arabia. Once again the two big powers were glowering at one another menacingly because of the Middle East and Nasser's role in it.

MORE MORE MORE

revised sept 26

AP61

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UNDATED take 7 Nasser Biographical AP61s 4n it. 250

Meanwhile, at home, Nasser faced compelling domestic problems. The Aswan Dam project had almost bankrupted Egypt and plunged him as a financial tightrope. No longer, feared observers felt, was Nasser in any position to confront Israel militarily. On the contrary, Nasser had so managed things that Arab rose again fighting Arab and plotting against Arab.

Nasser hated capitalism, preaching socialism in terms with truces against the deposed royalists. He supported anti-revolutionary elements in many other areas of the Arab world. He made pacts with Arab leaders elsewhere only to denounce them when they refused to do his bidding. He quarreled bitterly for a time with Jordanian King Hussein and publicly called for Hussein's overthrow. He denounced the rulers of Saudi Arabia.

Nasser had many supporters who looked him to work towards giving Egypt's deep economic woes and turn away from military expenditures. But Nasser was calling all the shots.

"I have given the Egyptian people dignity," Nasser once told a visitor.

But there was little dignity among those who still lived in squalid slums along the Nile.

Nasser always wore military khaki jacket, and many agreed. He was into extravagance after extravagance and always managed to seem evil as his. He was, he often said, a fatalist, like many Arabs.

"If history is not just destiny," he said, "it is..."

(continued page 23)

Nasser

AM-Nasser-Reaction 2nd Add
Bulletin
Dateline
Lead
Nasser Reaction 2nd
(UPDATES BG38)
The death of Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser stunned
world capitals Monday night and even diplomats restricted s
brief words for public use. In the Arab world, sh
grief was outlandish expressed through its streets, wailing and
tearing their clothes.
"What a loss to the Arab," people cried in Beirut, Lebanon,
calling Nasser by his Arabian Nation of Gamal-Abdel
Nas.
"Arab lives without your are nation," it read barbaric, prostrating
themselves on the ground.
Nasser died on the carrier Saratoga off Italy Mo
Egypt Vice Pres. and this fragile lone,, all nations,
particularly those in the Middle East,, would reach efforts
for a lasting peace.
Premier Golda Meir of Israel was reported shocked when told
of Nasser's death.
Israel's Foreign minister, Abba Eban, said in New York a "struggle
for power" might follow Nasser's death, with the result that
"Egypt may want to emerge its true: she can be involved in
more a bias degree of international activity."
"But as always, there is a danger that out of piety and devotion
to the previous ruler it will blindly follow the old course."
Premier Golda Meir, Israeli Foreign Minister Maurice
Schumann and Labor Party. The Soviet share developments presented
to differing evaluations and said Soviet Premier Alexei K.
Kosygin would attend Nasser's funeral.
The Associated Press Jerusalem Bureau, speaking at the United Nations
in New York, called Nasser a "world statesman," and
a "great defender of friendly relations with the people of
the Afro-Asian world."
King Hussein of Jordan, who only Sunday embraced Nasser before
leaving Cairo after the Arab
summit meeting, termed out a Jordanian peace agreement,
called Nasser "my brother" in a cable and said he was "saddened
by the news." All his life.
"Nasser's efforts were to heal Jordan's wounds during
the [illegible] . . ." the cable said, "that the world honored
a [illegible] Arab will grieve him."

AM-Nasser-Reaction 2nd Add
Bulletin
Dateline
Lead
UNDATED Nasser Reaction AM07 add bgnl.,,
"Nasser had chosen peace,," Israeli Foreign Minister Maurice
Schumann said in Paris. "His choice was of necessity arduous
and dangerous."
He said Premier considered Nasser,s death a "misfortune,,
and "hopes that his successors will be the heirs of his last
thoughts."
In a telegram to Arafat, Syrian minister of Pres.
United Arabian Secretary-General "their gallant Nasser with
unforgetting fights in the Arabic Cause and in the world."
AP 09-28 04:17 EDT

Nasser

AM-Nasser-Reaction 2nd Add
Bulletin
Dateline
Lead
UNDATED Nasser reaction A267-281 2nd adds world.,,
Prime Minister Edward Heath of Britain said Nasser's "great
and influence were recognized not only in the United Arab Republic
but throughout the Arab world.,, Queen Elizabeth II was understood
to have sent her condolences.
Nasser

AM-Nasser Reaction Sub
Nasser Reaction 2nd
UNDATED Nasser Reaction 2nd
Add BG38 to update sub 1st
graf
In London, Prime Minister
Edward Heath said Nasser's
"great and influence were re-
cognized not only in the United
Arab Republic but throughout
the Arab world.,, Queen Eliza-
beth II was understood to have
sent her condolences.,
BG44ped Sept. 28

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Reaction 2nd Add
UNDATED Nasser Reaction
Lead 2nd add world

NASSER

In London Prime Minister Harold Wilson was told of Nasser's death but said no immediate comment.

George Brown, former Labor foreign secretary—who had met Nasser several times—called him ''one of the world's great men. He was trying desperately hard to do what he thought had to be done for the Middle East,'' Brown said. ''He changed the appearance of Egypt. He built it ...''

In Ottawa, Canadian Foreign Secretary Mitchell Sharp said Nasser's death would ''cause everyone to pause and wonder what will happen'' in the Middle East.

At the United Nations in New York, some of the Egyptian president's death came during a session of the General Assembly's main political committee. These were some comments:

U.S. Ambassador Charles W. Yost: Nasser ''has been a great leader of his people for almost two decades in times of triumph and tragedy. His place cannot easily be filled . . . Particularly in this time of difficulty he will be profoundly missed.''

Agha Shahi, Pakistani ambassador: Nasser's death ''is a terrible blow to peace in the Middle East and the world.''

Sardar Swaran Singh, foreign minister of India: ''President Nasser had shown great courage by accepting Secretary of State William P. Rogers' peace proposals, demonstrating unmistakably his commitment to peace. The nonaligned countries of the world are deprived of the wise leadership of a great statesman.''

Ambassador Otema Allimadi of Uganda: ''This is the darkest hour for peace, just at a time when against all odds he had agreed to try out U.S. peace proposals.''

JN841pad Sept. 28

Nasser.

Nasser

Nasser

Nasser

No. 4245

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS BIOGRAPHICAL SERVICE

EDITORS: This biographical sketch is intended for your reference library files. Its purpose is twofold: (1) It provides material about the subject for use in connection with his current activities, and (2) the subject's life story is readily available in connection with his death. Inquires should be addressed to: Biographical Editor, The Associated Press, 50 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y

SKETCH 4245

Issued September 1, 1965

GAMAL ABDEL NASSER

President of the United Arab Republic

Born January 15, 1918

[Editors: The following substitutes for Sketch 4084 issued July 1, 1961.]

(By The Associated Press)

Gamal Abdel Nasser opened a new chapter in the 1,300-year history of the Moslem Arab world when he overthrew Egypt's playboy King Farouk in 1952.

Using Arab nationalism as the springboard to power, he established himself as the Arab world's first spokesman and leader since the Turks conquered Egypt more than 400 years ago.

He didn't succeed in his main ambition, to unite the Arab world behind him, but he provided a rallying point for its centuries-old cry for unity.

Nasser filled a leadership vacuum in Egypt, the most populous and potentially the most powerful country in the Arab camp, that won him the fear and respect of the Arabs and the rest of the world.

He opened the Arab world to communism, a move that aroused trepidation among his fellow Arabs and the west.

And he transformed Egypt from an object of world ridicule to a force with which the world's major powers had to reckon.

Nasser was accused of devoting more energy to Egypt's international position than to its domestic problems.

He could claim some successes in the foreign field. The Arab world was generally under western influence before his rise. He managed to split some Arab states from this pro-western camp.

Nasser's domestic economic and political achievements were mixed at best.

Egypt was in political chaos before he took over. The government and political parties in power were riddled with corruption. Land was held by a handful. And the vast majority of the peasantry lived on the same level as the animals with which they slept in their village mud huts.

Regimented the People

Nasser regimented the government and the people. He banned all political parties except his own Arab Socialist Union. Corruption remained rampant but it was not practiced as flagrantly as before. And in areas where it was exposed, Nasser cracked down on it.

The bulk of the peasantry continued to live close to the mud-hut level of their ancestors. Industrialization raised living standards in the cities but it also increased the demands of urban residents.

Nasser won a big gamble when he nationalized the Suez Canal Company in 1952. The action triggered the British-French-Israeli invasion of Egypt, which backfired when the invaders withdrew at U. N. insistence, and Nasser's military defeat turned into a political triumph.

In 1958 Nasser joined Egypt with Syria in the United Arab Republic with himself as president but this victory was short-lived and the union broke up in 1961.

In 1962 Nasser sent Egyptian troops to Yemen to support an anti-monarchy revolution. Three years later he was still bogged down in the civil war that resulted.

Arab nationalism did not originate with Nasser but he was its greatest symbol and spokesman in 400 years. He appealed to the down-trodden and the humiliated. He said he wanted to give the people of Egypt dignity.

"We will eat half a loaf if necessary but we will preserve our dignity, honor and independence," he said.

Nasser was determined to root out western influence wherever he found it in the Arab world and Africa, and his example—his deal to obtain arms from Russia and his nationalization of the Suez Canal—stirred the Arab masses. It challenged other Arab nationalists to act. And it sent shivers of apprehension through conservative governments in the Middle East.

Iraq King Killed

On July 14, 1958 a pro-Nasser coup overthrew the pro-Western government in Iraq and resulted in the killing of King Feisal II. The United States sent marines to protect the pro-western government of revolt-torn Lebanon. And Britain rushed paratroopers to Jordan to help young King Hussein face the new threats to his throne.

Nasser said the U.A.R. had nothing to do with the rioting in Lebanon. But the Lebanese government accused him of sparking the rebellion with his virulent propaganda and by aiding the rebels with arms and men from Syria.

The new regime in Iraq declared the country a republic. In the months that followed Abdel Salam Aref, a supporter of union between Iraq and the U.A.R., lost a power struggle to Abdel Kerim Kassem. On March 11, 1959 Nasser publicly attacked Kassem, linking him with the communists.

On Feb. 8, 1963 a military coup overthrew Kassem, who was captured and shot. The coup was staged by an alliance of nationalist army officers and the Baath party, the socialist party of the Arab renaissance.

This was followed a month later by a coup in Syria engineered by a military junta made up of a coalition of army officers, members of the Baath party and other Arab nationalists. Thus ended a period of worsening relations between Syria and Egypt which started with the Syrian breakaway from the U.A.R. in 1961.

Syria and Iraq started negotiations with Nasser for the establishment of a United Arab Republic embracing all three states but once again the Syrians proved a headache for Nasser.

Tension developed between Syrian elements advocating immediate, unqualified union with Egypt and Baathist elements who were opposed to the Egyptian one-party system. Pro-Egyptian elements attempted a coup July 18. The attempt failed, with considerable loss of life.

The government executed many prominent figures in the revolt. Nasser then stated that as long as the Baathists held power in Damascus he was not prepared to implement the Cairo agreement.

On Nov. 18 a coup in Baghdad swept away the Baath government and President Abdel Salem Aref assumed full power. On May 26, 1964 Aref and Nasser signed an agreement establishing a joint presidency council whose aim was the integration of economic and military policies along common lines in anticipation of eventual unity.

Yemen War Starts

The Yemeni civil war started in September, 1962 when Col. Abdullah Sallal overthrew the government of Imam Muhamed Albdar and sent him fleeing into the hills. Sallal had the nominal support of the relatively peaceful townsmen and flatland farmers but they were no match for the mountain tribesmen supporting the Imam who liked nothing better than a good fight.

Sallal requested and immediately obtained military and finan-

MORE



GAMAL ABDEL NASSER

cial aid from Egypt. Civil war erupted.

The republic was promptly recognized by the United States and the Soviet Union and early in 1963 it was admitted to the United Nations. But Saudi Arabia and Jordan helped the Imam with money and men. And Britain, wary of Nasser's aim to drive British influence out of Southern Arabia, withheld recognition of the republic and continued to recognize the royalists.

Nasser poured in tanks, jet aircraft and other modern weapons supplied by Russia but he was unable to defeat the royalist tribesmen in battle, and 40,000 of his men were bogged down in Yemen.

Early in 1964, Nasser convened an Arab summit conference aimed primarily at finding a way out of the impasse. A second Arab summit in September, plus a personal meeting between Nasser and King Feisal of Saudi Arabia failed to clear the deadlock. But Jordan finally recognized the Yemen republic.

Nasser first turned to the Communists for military aid in his buildup against Israel in 1955. He had failed to obtain arms from the west.

Nationalizes Suez Canal

The following summer, Nasser nationalized the Suez Canal company which had operated the waterway from the time it was opened in 1869. He acted after the west had withdrawn its offer to help finance the $1.3 billion Aswan high dam project on the Nile.

Nasser had delayed accepting the western offer for several months while he sounded out the Soviet Union for financial help on the giant project.

On May 5, 1964 Nasser and his honored guest, then Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev, pressed buttons and watched the timeless Nile diverted into a new channel. The first stage of the Aswan High Dam was completed.

The dam, when completed in 1969, will hold back the world's largest man-made lake. Waters of the lake will be used for irrigation to expand Egypt's cultivated lands by two million acres, or 30 per cent. But Egypt's mushrooming population will have grown in proportion by them.

Nasser's dealings with Moscow made many people wonder whether he was a Communist in disguise. But in December, 1958 he lashed out at the Communists for their opposition to Arab unity. He attacked the Communists as he once attacked the west.

He had a public row with Khrushchev, during which the Soviet leader publicly called him a "hot-headed young man." Nasser answered back by saying the Soviet Union had not helped Egypt in the Suez crisis.

Communists were arrested by the hundreds in Syria and Egypt. Relations between the U.A.R. and Red China almost reached the breaking point.

Nasser had fought communism quietly in his own country since the 1952 revolution. In 1964 he released all detained Communists in Egypt but early in 1965 the Egyption Communist party, an underground organization, announced its own dissolution in preparation for membership in Nasser's Arab Socialist Union. Nasser did not immediately accept the applications for membership.

Nasser had never visited a western country except for a 10-day visit to New York in 1960 to attend a meeting of the United Nations General Assembly. While there he worked actively among a neutralist group advocating the easing of east-west tensions.

Nasser's rise to power started in the Palestine war of 1948. He was wounded twice and emerged as one of the Egyption heroes of an engagement in the Negev desert where his completely surrounded unit refused to admit defeat. The Egyptians eventually broke out of the ring.

During the long days and nights there Nasser became disgusted with the faulty arms and the lack of support from the corrupt Egyption regime back home.

"Back home, not here at the front, is our real battlefield," he told his comrades.

Farouk Overthrown

That led to the formation of the "Free Officers Committee," and several years of scheming and conspiracy that resulted in the overthrow of King Farouk in July, 1952.

Described by those who knew him well as a born conspirator, Nasser had a real genius for behind-the-scenes activity. In building up support for his movement he stayed in the background and spoke of a non-existent leader who, he said, could not be named because he was a "general close to the palace."

Nasser remained in the background after Farouk's overthrow, setting up Gen. Mohamed Naguib, a popular military leader, as front man for the revolution. Naguib traveled around the country, making speeches and spreading goodwill. He began acting less and less like an obedient tool.

At this point, in February, 1954, Nasser supplanted Naguib. But he hadn't realized how popular Naguib had become. A surprising outburst of popular resentment forced Nasser to reinstate Naguib, but only temporarily. He finally ousted Naguib for good a few months later.

Nasser took over the post of premier and military governor. This was a temporary expedient until Nasser could devise the machinery for a return to civilian government. This he achieved in a June, 1956 election that made him president—with no opposition candidate running—and ratified a constitution. With the return of constitutional government, Nasser became ruler of Egypt in name as well as in fact.

He distributed 261,000 acres of land to the peasants and planned to increase that to 566,000. The land was confiscated from wealthy owners and ownership of land was restricted to 300 acres.

The handsome, moustached Nasser was born Jan. 15, 1918 in Alexandria where his father, a postal worker, had been transferred from Beni Mer, a village in Upper Egypt. But Beni Mer was considered his hometown. It was his ancestral village, his family's center and the place he spent most of his pre-school years and his vacations while a student.

Knew the Peasants

Nasser knew intimately his country's underfed peasants. He saw them work, suffer and die, many from undernourishment and disease. In his eyes, the corrupt government and continued British occupation of his country were mainly responsible for Egypt's misery.

He was 17 when he joined other Egyptians in fighting the British and was arrested for "subversive activities." Released from internment in 1935, he continued his revolutionary activities.

He suffered a head wound when police fired on a group of anti-British demonstrators and carried the scar proudly as a lifelong reminder.

The incident delayed his admission to military college but he was eventually allowed to enter.

Upon receiving his commission as a second lieutenant in 1940, he went to the Sudan. Subsequently he was sent to the army's staff college for further training and emerged with the rank of major just as the Palestine war broke out.

Nasser was tall—a little over six feet and weighing around 200 pounds—and outspoken. He gave an impression of tremendous energy and purpose.

An attempt was made on his life during a speech at Alexandria in the fall of 1954. Eight pistol shot were fired but he escaped injury.

The shots brought a hush from the thousands listening to him, but this was broken after a few seconds by Nasser. He shouted into the microphone in a voice rasping with emotion:

"Let them kill me. I have already established freedom, dignity and pride in Egypt."

Six weeks later six members of the fanatical Moslem Brotherhood were hanged following their conviction on charges of plotting to assassinate Nasser and to overthrow his regime by killing off scores of army officers.

Even after he became a powerful figure in Egypt, Nasser continued to live in the same modest house he occupied in Cairo before the revolution with his wife and five children. He rarely appeared in uniform, preferring western style civilian business suits and colorful ties.

Nasser drove himself hard, working long hours through Cairo's daytime heat and far into the night.

"He listens to everyone who has advice to offer," a colleague once said. "But then he makes up his own mind. Gamel always does his own thinking."

ESSOYAN

lkd, AP - President Gamal Abdel Nasser said Friday that Egypt gave a positive reply to a U.S. proposal for Middle East peace as a counter move to any Israeli claims for additional arms.

Answering questions from members of the national congress of the Arab Socialist Union, Nasser said: "Israel hoped that we would reject the proposals in order to show the world we are advocates of war.

"But we have accepted the proposals in order not to give Israel reasons or motives to demand additional arms."

Answering a question about America's "real intentions" behind Secretary of State William Rogers' proposals, Nasser said that could have been a maneuver by the United States to make Israel bear the responsibility of rejection and thus have more freedom in supplying Israel with more arms."

He continued: "We will wait and see what the Americans will do . . ."

He emphasized that in the event that Israel accepts a cease-fire an "Israeli violation of a cease-fire with Jordan and Syria would mean its violation with Egypt, too."

cdbbred July 24

Amo

Nasser firmly reiterated that he insists on an "Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab lands and restoration of the rights of Palestinians."

He said that "by accepting the U.S. proposals we show the world our keenness to have peace in the area. We will accept any peaceful efforts to restore our legitimate rights."

He said: "But if all peaceful efforts fail then there is no alternative but war...and I still believe what has been taken by force can only be restored by force."

Nasser added "I do not have big hopes that the Rogers plan would lead to establishment of peace."

He argued that Israel will not accept to withdraw from the occupied lands because of their "known expansionist aims."

Referring to his recent trip to Moscow, Nasser said he is "fully satisfied" with the results of his talks with Kremlin leaders who were "supporting us with all possible means."

He added: "We agreed with the Russians on both political and military plans."

Nasser also said that his top aide, Aly Sabri, member of the supreme executive committee of the Arab Socialist Union, will go to Moscow every two months to "consult and discuss with the Soviets on the situation politically and militarily."

The questions to Egypt's president came in an open session which lasted almost two hours and concentrated on the U.S. proposals. Nasser then ordered the session closed to answer questions dealing with Egypt's military position.

Israeli pilots.

Responding to a question on the fate of the five pilots captured since June 30, Nasser said "these pilots are more valuable than the planes shot down."

Nasser said "we are going to treat these pilots in accordance with the Geneva Convention but we will never give them back to Israel."

Red cross representatives are to be admitted to visit the pilots, Nasser added.

lbylqxywyyf

cairo nasser A249-254 2nd add: added. 220

The Egyptian president was explaining the speech he made Thursday in which he accepted the American peace proposal in Washington, a State Department spokesman said that Egypt's acceptance set no conditions. "It is what they told us when they presented their reply to the proposals," the spokesman said.

Egypt's acceptance of Middle East [illegible] would [illegible] Israel in the event of [illegible] hostilities.

Replying to a question, the Egyptian president said a three month cease-fire proposed by Jarring will start "from Israel declares its willingness to implement the U.N. resolution calling for withdrawal of the Israeli forces from the occupied Arab territories and [illegible] Jarring returns to the area and informs U.N. Secretary-General U Thant on the conclusion of all steps to be taken."

"The cease-fire will be extended," Nasser added, "as long as Israel shows it has no further designs and efforts are prolonged deliberately by Israeli stalling."

"This is the last chance for a peaceful settlement and the United States can use it either way it has finally taken a firm approach to the problem," he said. He told the delegation the United States is capable of pressuring Israel into accepting a peaceful settlement by cutting off its military aid.

Resolution in full and without our reservations and with this.

cj1052ped July 24

Nasser

occupied their territories, they went only

[illegible]

[illegible]

Cairo AP - President Gamal Abdel Nasser's private plane almost crashed in Libya last month with Nasser and his top strategy [illegible] Nasser, the authoritative newspaper Al Ahram said Saturday.

The newspaper said the plane ran almost [illegible] when it approached [illegible] Tripoli [illegible] Al Ahram editor Mohammed Hadal, said the accident was [illegible] "at the last minute" only through what amounted to a miracle."

The incident was kept secret in order to avoid setting "panic and fear" while Nasser was visiting Algeria, Libya, and Sudan after attending the Arab summit conference in Morocco in Morocco said.

The paper said investigations, which involved questioning of the plane's crew and of technicians who work on the special United Arab Airlines aircraft, revealed that the plane's aircraft should had been jammed by an accumulation of dirt and slight rust."

Al Ahram indicated that the possibility of negligence was being studied, since the trouble had been observed "on a small or scale" during two previous flights.

AP-35pes Jan.9

[illegible]

Nasser.

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UNESCO.

SEP 20 1963

SEP 19

Nasser

SEP 19 1967

...t Thursday.'
...ports of civilian and military purges in Egypt
...ll ... All Sabry, Nasser's one
...ng ... Sabry,
40, visited the Soviet Union this summer for talks with top
government and Communist party figures.
Soonafter returning to Cairo, seven reports reaching Beirut,
he was placed under house arrest.
Purged with Sabry were several other pro-Russian government
officials and party pundits.
Changes in the military high command were announced Thursday
by ... last week.

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Nasser Era Sub

EGYPT Nasser ... 960 sub 9th, 10th and 11th grafs. agency.
It said Nasser had appointed Lt. Gen. Mohammed Sadek as army
chief of staff, replacing Lt. Gen. Ahmed Ismail. Sadek has
been chief of military intelligence since 1966.
Ismail was named chief of staff last February when his predecessor,
Lt. Gen. Abdul Moneim Riad, was killed in an Israeli bombardment.
Ismail was last heard of Sept. 9 when he addressed graduates
of the Egyptian War Academy.
Another presidential decree Thursday named naval Col. Mahmoud
Fahmi Abdul Rahman as commander of Egypt's naval forces, succeeding
Capt. Fawzi Zikrey.
Egyptian government officials denied persisting reports
that Sabry had been placed under house arrest because of differences
with Nasser.

#369

The purges also may account for the cancelation by Nasser
of a visit to Russia, reliably reported to have been scheduled
for ...
Nasser's illness was first revealed by Jordanian Prime Minister
Bahjat Talhouni on his return from Cairo ...esday. He told
newsmen he had been unable to see Nasser because the Egyptian
leader was under constant medical care.
Talhouni said he met instead with Nasser Sabry, a leader of
the ruling Arab Socialist Union's nine-man higher executive
committee.
Of the 11-man military junta which overthrew King Farouk in
1952, only Nasser remains on Egypt's political stage.
Sadat, ..., is only the other ... Sabry, ...
both ... members of the executive committee, but neither has
been regarded as a ... for the presidency.

Nasser

...
...
...

NASSER

Jerusalem.

[illegible] (Israeli Cabinet Minister) Yigael Allon declared yesterday that Israel is ready to fight for the restoration of our lands," he said in a shouting exaltation. "Such an ideal right.

"Upon I say the restoration of our lands I do not mean Sinai alone. I mean also Judea and Samaria, and above all Jerusalem.

"We shall recover the West Bank of the Jordan River, the Golan Heights of Syria. We shall recover all lands. It is our duty."

But he continued "The road is long and difficult.

The more the Arabs progress, the more the "weakness" of Israel and its supporters will increase.

Israel withstood the United States and Britain for what we said and their complete support of Israel.

The president was speaking on the [illegible] of the [illegible] also by [illegible] the Ein Ling Israel. His address to the National Congress of the Arab Socialist Union was broadcast by Cairo radio.

The United States has sentenced to back Israel despite statements [illegible] Abba P. Eban, Israeli Foreign Minister [illegible] will appear and speculation is the middle East. Nasser declared.

Israel's [illegible] to Israel walls it unwilling with land that [illegible] U.S. Congress [illegible]

Britain, too, in supplying Israel with weapons, hopes with [illegible] the Israeli [illegible] efficiency and weaken the Arab world.

Nasser said the Americans believe in the Arab world.

In Israel with the Americans fighting in the Arab world.

"We can and are ready to repel the enemy," he said. "I want to repeat here in fact I [illegible] civilians we will [illegible] all the artillery."

If Israel "wills war [illegible] targets, we will hit its economic targets," he continued.

The aim of the [illegible] was being aided by Israel and, Nasser said, to be spread [illegible] among the Arabs and generate confidence among Israel.

As an example, he stated, Israeli planes "rocketed empty sand on the Egyptian-held bank of the Suez yesterday, but they claimed that all Egyptian positions all along the canal.

"Not one of our soldiers was hurt yesterday, not even a bird was hit, it is declared.

In reply of Egyptian [illegible] strength there were after an aerial battle and artillery duel across the canal in which Egypt claims it has downed 17 Israeli planes and killed at least 80 Israeli soldiers. Israel admitted losing two planes.

Nasser charged that the United States was giving full political support and military support to Israel for the continued occupation of Arab territory.

Nasser declared "We are ready. We have the ability to face the enemy in the air and on the ground. We are at the stage of liberation."

Nasser will [illegible] over the United Nations peacemaking effort and declared that no great failure was being encountered by the United Nations Special Israeli representative.

"We have been patient for more than ten years. We have done our best. We have accepted everything in the resolutions adopted by the United Nations after the 1967 war."

Nasser added that he had received a pledge from Soviet Communist Party chief Leonid I. Brezhnev that Russia will not agree to anything in the Middle East which violates the Washington values it is fully acceptable to the Arabs.

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AP66

Nasser
Dec.

Nasser-Israel 1st add

Cairo 27 - Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser bitterly accused the Nixon administration today of giving unswerving support to Israel in the Middle East crisis. He said Egypt's military patience was nearing its end.

In his sharpest attack on American policy since the change in administrations, Nasser said the rulers had hoped for a friendlier attitude in Washington when Nixon took office.

But "the far basis is an indication of any change in America's attitude toward Israel. The United States continues to give its complete support and backing to the Israeli viewpoint," he told a congress of the Arab Socialist Union, Egypt's only political organization.

Nasser's full text was given out in an American working paper in Middle East submitted to him a few days ago.

The Arab answer to this, he said, is that they "will never surrender or accept any pressure." He did not say what was in the note.

Also mentioning U.S. pledges of arms to Israel, Nasser asserted that, in contrast, the Soviets have given Egypt significant quantities of weapons without which "we could never have found ourselves in a position to deter the enemy."

He said Soviet experts have been attached as advisers to the Egyptian armed forces from the highest to the lowest levels.

"So we can make full use of the facilities we have received from them to enable us to launch the battle of liberation."

More than a year ago, he continued, Egyptian army officers asked for permission to strike against Israeli civilian targets. He said he refused because Egypt was not yet prepared militarily.

"The day will come when the bombing and shelling of Egyptian civilians will be answered by the bombing and shelling of Israeli civilians," he declared amid rousing applause from the congress.

But, indicating he still felt his armed forces were not ready for a major confrontation with Israel, Nasser added, "We must not precipitate the battle before its time by even one day. But I promise you we will not delay the battle from its appropriate time by even one day."

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Nasser

SEP 13 1968

Precede Beirut Nasser

CAIRO AP - President Gamal Abdel Nasser told a cheering audience Saturday that liberation of Arab territories seized by Israel in the June 1967 war is approaching.

In his first public appearance since returning from medical treatment in the Soviet Union, Nasser addressed a session of the Arab Socialist Union National Congress at Cairo University.

He was given a standing ovation when he entered the hall, with few notes of patriotic fervor.

He praised the armed forces with a tribute to the Egyptian armed forces and said "continue increasing vigilance and carry their responsibilities."

He declared that the armed forces constitute "our basic fundamental hope" for eventual liberation of areas seized by Israel.

Nasser declared that such liberation is a "sacred duty" which he said would be the third and final stage of the army's rehabilitation.

"It is both our right and duty to mobilize all the efforts for this liberation," he said.

His attacks will be interpreted by many Israeli observers as forcing not merely Israel but also those who support and back Israel. The phrase is his usual way of referring to the United States.

"Rebuilding the armed forces is the way and the method for the liberation of the occupied lands," he said. The army's necessary superiority is solid. It grows last and faster. We are now in the second stage of rebuilding superiority and this will be followed by the stage of liberation."

Nasser gave no dates nor did he suggest any tentative timetable.

In an AFP report from Beirut late

Revised Sept 14

A260

In a 45-minute speech, broadcast by Cairo radio, Nasser said his doctors had ordered him to return to work gradually "so that there will be no setback in the treatment."

The exact nature of his ailment has never been announced but is believed to have been a painful inflammation of the leg. Nasser underwent treatment with radioactive water at a Soviet spa.

The sessions of the Arab Socialist Union was the first regular working session of Egypt's only political organization. Elections earlier this year restructured the union from top to bottom, but Nasser remained its president.

Nasser made only passing reference to Middle East tension along the Suez Canal cease-fire line with Israel.

He praised Egypt's Armed Forces for "understanding their duties with success" during his absence, presumably a reference to Israel Sunday's artillery clash across the waterway.

"Our basic duty is to liberate the occupied territories," Nasser declared, but reiterated that this would take much time and effort.

SF507ped Sept. 14

Nasser

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Cairo (AP) - A government spokesman said Wednesday that President Gamal Abdel Nasser is suffering from inflammation of the leg "which sometimes causes acute pain."

The spokesman told a news conference that Nasser's health was improving and that he is expected to return from the Soviet Union in three weeks. Nasser is undergoing treatment in a sanatorium in the Soviet republic of Georgia. Surgery will not be required, the spokesman added.

0314ped July 31

JUL 31 1968

Nasser

JUL 26 1968

Egyptian sources said it may be a stomach ulcer or diabetes.

In Cairo, the semiofficial newspaper Al Ahram said Nasser's general health was good but that he suffered from an inflammation of the leg. It said Russian doctors had recommended quick treatment to avoid complications and prescribed the springs as a cure.

Accompanied by his wife and three sons, Nasser arrived aboard a special Soviet Aeroflot plane and was met by local leaders.

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Nasser 330
By JOE DINAN

Nasser

CAIRO AP - President Gamal Abdel Nasser warned Tuesday night that the Middle East crisis ''could explode any minute'' into a world conflict.

Nasser told the inaugural session of his Arab Socialist Union congress that U.N. efforts toward a peaceful settlement between the Arabs and the Israelis gained nothing. He said prospects for a settlement were dim.

''The freedom of Arab lands is indivisible,'' Nasser declared. ''There can be no peace while our lands are occupied. We must warn the whole world. If a new conflict erupts it is most unlikely that it could be limited to the Middle East. It could extend to others elsewhere in the world.''

Nasser claimed America supported Israel in its occupation of Arab territory seized in the June war of 1967 by arming it with planes and rockets.

Nasser again reiterated four Arab principles: ''No negotiation, no peace, no recognition and no agreement at the expense of the Palestinian people.''

''We refuse to give up an inch of land in any Arab country,'' he told his cheering audience. ''What has been taken by force can only be regained by force is still a very sound principle.''

Nasser praised the Soviet Union for rearming Egypt after the defeat by Israel.

''It is a question of life or death to us that we liberate our land inch by inch if necessary,'' the president declared.

''If we can restore our rights through political action, well and good. We are not warmongers.''

Nasser indicated he would like to hand over authority to a younger generation.

''We have been in power for 16 years, but as far as I am concerned each year was the equivalent of 10,'' he said.

''I would have liked to stand here tonight and pass on the banner to a younger generation more in tune with the times. But he banner is stained, and we would have been doing that generation an injustice by handing it to them with a black spot.''

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JUL 23 1968

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Nasser

Nasser Precede Moscow Aide; No Pickup 22nd

PULA, Yugoslavia AP - President Gamal Abdel Nasser arrived here from Moscow today for talks with President Tito amid reports from diplomatic sources that Soviet pressure for a more flexible Arab policy toward Israel had forced four days of extra conversations at the Kremlin.

Nasser had intended to stay in Moscow for only two days, but diplomatic sources here said the talks were prolonged because Nasser could not reach agreement with Soviet leaders on what was described as Russian pressure for disarmament and normalization of the political situation in the Middle East.

Nasser got a bear hug from Tito on his arrival at a military airport, reviewed an honor guard and drove off to Tito's yacht for a trip to the Adriatic island of Brioni, the Yugoslav president's private vacation retreat. Nasser and Tito were to begin talks on the Middle East later today.

Diplomatic informants in Belgrade regarded the Nasser-Tito conversations as important in making up Nasser's mind on the new Soviet approach. Tito fully supports the Arab side in the Middle East conflict, but he wants a political rather than military solution to the problem.

The sources said Nasser will discuss the situation with Tito in light of the new Soviet attitudes and then return to Cairo. Only then, the sources said, will he reply to Moscow's proposals.

Nasser left Gen. Abdel Mohsen Murtagi behind in Moscow when he was seen off at the airport in a cold rain by Communist party general secretary Leonid I. Brezhnev, Premier Aleksei N. Kosygin and President Nikolai V. Podgorny.

There was no indication whether Riad's presence meant Nasser might get some of the extra weapons that he was believed to have sought from the Soviets.

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JUL 10 1968

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Nasser

NASSER NL (240)

MOSCOW (AP)-A JOINT COMMUNIQUE WEDNESDAY ON PRESIDENT GAMAL ABDEL NASSER'S PROLONGED VISIT TO MOSCOW INDICATED SOVIET-EGYPTIAN DISAGREEMENT ON ARAB POLICY TOWARD ISRAEL AND GOV EFFORTS TO DEFUSE THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST.

A TASS NEWS AGENCY SUMMARY OF THE COMMUNIQUE SAID "VIEWS WERE FRANKLY EXCHANGED," A WORDING THAT USUALLY INDICATES LACK OF AGREEMENTM

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FRANKLY EXCHANGED," A WORDING THAT USUALLY INDICATES LACK OF AGREEMENT. THE COMMUNIQUE SAID THE SOVIETS WILL CONTINUE TO GIVE MILITARY AID TO EGYPT, BUT IT PRAISED AS "AN IMPORTANT, CONSTRUCTIVE INITIATIVE" A RECENT SOVIET DISARMAMENT MEMORANDUM ON ENDING THE MIDDLE EAST ARMS RACE.

THE SOVIET PROPOSAL, ANNOUNCED BY PREMIER ALEXEI N. KOSYGIN THREE DAYS BEFORE NASSER'S ARRIVAL ON JULY 4, SAID DISARMAMENT IN THE MIDDLE EAST MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY ISRAELI WITHDRAWAL FROM ARAB TERRITORY OCCUPIED IN THE WAR OF JUNE 5-10, 1967.

THE COMMUNIQUE DID NOT SPECIFY ANY AREAS OF AGREEMENT OR DISAGREEMENT BETWEE NASSER AND HIS SOVIET HOSTS IN TALKS THAT LASTED FOUR DAYS LONGER THAN PLANNED. IT WAS ISSUED AFTER NASSER LEFT FOR YUGOSLAVIA.

NASSER ARRIVED IN PULA, YUGOSLAVIA, WAS GREETED WITH A BEAR HUG BY PRESIDENT TITO, AND THEN DROVE OFF TO TITO'S YACHT FOR A TRIP TO THE EDRIATIC ISLAND OF BRIONI AND TALKS ON THE MIDDLE EAST.

THERE WERE REPORTS FROM DIPLOMATIC SOURCES IN YUGOSLAVIA THAT THE SOVIETS WANT A MORE FLEXIBLE ARAB POLICY TOWARD ISRAEL. THE SOURCES REGARDED THE NASSER-TITO TALKS AS IMPORTANT IN MAKING UP NASSER'S MIND ON HOW TO RESPOND TO THE NEW SOVIET APPROACH.

TITO HAS FAVORED A POLITICAL RATHER THAN A MILITARY SOLUTION TO MIDDLE EAST PROBLEMS AND HAS PROPOSED MOVES BY BOTH THE ISRAELIS AND ARABS TO EASE THE MIDDLE EAT STALEMATE.

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AND ARABS TO EASE THE MIDDLE EAST STALEMATE.

JN752PED JULY 10

JUL 10 1968

THURSDAY

Nasser

JUL 4 1968

Associated Press Writer

MOSCOW (AP) — Egypt's President Gamal Abdel Nasser landed in Moscow today, bypassed airport speechmaking and went directly into talks with Kremlin leaders, presumably on Arab strategy in the Middle East.

Reports from other capitals generated speculation that Egypt was softening its stand toward Israel but an official announcement said only that Nasser's initial meetings with his Soviet allies had been "warm and friendly." He was to be in the Soviet Union for two days.

Nasser's first conversation with Leonid I. Brezhnev, Communist party general secretary, was attended by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko and Boris N. Ponomarev, a party secretary who handles relations with Communist parties outside the Soviet bloc.

The announcement said Gromyko also took part in Nasser's separate meetings with Premier Aleksei N. Kosygin and with President Nikolai V. Podgorny.

Nasser flew from Cairo less than a week after Kosygin discussed the Middle East during a surprise visit by Premier V. Jarring, the special United Nations representative trying to end the war.

Following talks with Nasser, Kosygin was expected to go to Stockholm next week for a second round of talks with Jarring.

The Soviet press greeted Nasser and repeated Soviet support for the Arabs against Israel. There was no immediate public sign of any positive move toward peace.

But observers noted that Nasser's visit could provide a chance for Egypt and its Soviet patron to weigh any new efforts to end the long Middle East stalemate.

A report from London, quoting high-ranking diplomats, said Egypt was ready to take back a United Nations peacekeeping force on its territory as part of an eventual settlement. It had expelled the force before the war with Israel June 5-10, 1967.

Peace was not expected to be the only topic Nasser would touch on. It was understood the Egyptian leader also would ask for more Russian arms and aid.

Fresh evidence of Soviet interest in easing Middle East tension came Monday in a government memorandum on disarmament which included a proposal for small, but significant, force reductions.

It qualified the proposal, however, by repeating Soviet demands that Israel withdraw from Arab lands it occupies.

About 7 0 Arab students also greeted Nasser, waving flags and the peoples flag. A 21-gun salute boomed out and seven Soviet jet fighters made a pass over the airfield. It was Nasser's first Soviet visit since 1958.

AP-NY-07-04 1

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Nasser Lead 240

Nasser

CAIRO (AP) - President Gamal Abdel Nasser told Egyptian and allied Arab troops the United States "did not send American warplanes here against our lands," but he assailed the United States for giving Israel arms and money by the hundreds before the June aggression."

The Egyptian leader addressed his troops on an inspection tour Sunday and Monday along the Suez Canal cease-fire line. It was the first time since last June that Nasser personally told his forces that the United States did not actively participate in the war on Israel's side.

In a [illegible] interview this week, Nasser acknowledged that his charges of last June that American aircraft helped Israel were wrong. The U.S. State department welcomed that admission.

Nasser said 10 squadrons of Egyptian troops and battalions drawn from Iraq, Algeria, Sudan and Kuwait as well as the Palestine liberation organization.

An account of the speeches was distributed by the official Mideast News Agency on Tuesday.

In the speeches, Nasser also attacked the United States for giving "Israelis arms and warplanes after aggression against us . . . the United States also supported Israel by every means within the United Nations.

He insisted there was no choice [illegible] except to cope with the crisis. He urged all Arab leaders to devise a unified political plan.

"Every Arab state should contribute materially to create an Arab army capable of participating in battle at the right time," he said.

Nasser told the troops he personally inspired their morale should cheer them after the defeat that came to "teach us the morals and styles of exploring areas they gave up."

Nasser stressed that he will attain the most up-to-date arms and asked the soldiers to train hard along modern technological lines to achieve superiority in the possible next confrontation with Israel.

"The Israelis have been training for years," he said. "They have an efficient intelligence service. We have to attain an excellent standard of training and knowledge of science and technology."

The June war, Nasser said, was by no means the end of the war. Egypt must learn lessons from the June defeat and turn it into victory, he added.

Nasser left Cairo early Sunday and inspected and encamped with troops deployed along the Suez Canal line facing Israeli forces on the east bank of the canal. He returned to Cairo on Monday.

Nasser said the armed forces budget has been increased and that army requirements are given priority over everything else.

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Nasser

ADD NASSER

CAIRO (AP) [illegible] SAID THE UNITED STATES "ASSISTED ISRAEL WITH ALL MEANS" [illegible] AT THE UNITED NATIONS." HE SAID THE U.S. [illegible] AT THE U.N. AND THE RESULT WAS AN [illegible] OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION WHICH NOT ONLY [illegible] BUT ALSO [illegible] OF ISRAELI FORCES TO [illegible]

"WE DO NOT [illegible] THE RESOLUTION, BUT SAID IT WAS [illegible] BUT [illegible] ON THE UNITED STATES ATTEMPTS TO [illegible]. IT WANTED TO PUT US IN A POSITION OF THE VANQUISHED, [illegible] TO ISRAEL'S CONDITIONS, ACHIEVE RECOGNITION AND [illegible] WITH ISRAEL AND CONCLUDE A PEACE TREATY WITH THE ENEMY," NASSER SAID.

"IN FACT, I AM NOW OPTIMISTIC CONCERNING POLITICAL MOVES," NASSER SAID. "WE SHOULD NOT BE RESTRICTED IN THESE, TO BE BACKED BY ARMED STRENGTH WOULD STRENGTHEN THE ENEMY THAT WE ARE CAPABLE OF ACTIVATING OUR LANDS BY FORCE. THIS WOULD ALSO GIVE POLITICAL TALK ANOTHER VALUE."

[illegible]

Nasser

JUL 23 1967

Nasser

Nasser

Nasser

Nasser

A108
CAIRO AP - President Gamal Abdel Nasser has appointed himself premier in a new Egyptian Cabinet to "meet the requirements of the present stage of the national struggle," the newspaper Al Ahram reported Monday.
Nasser also will lead the ruling Socialist Union to "achieve complete unity between state and people," the paper added.
Formation of the new Cabinet will be announced Monday night and new members will be sworn in Tuesday morning and will "immediately assume their responsibility," Al Ahram said.
The new moves are undertaken in a bid to "mobilize all resources of the country to be able to cope with the responsibilities of the present situation," the semi-official newspaper said.
CS1055ped June 18

JUN 18 1967

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WASHINGTON AND
CAIRO Nasser AJOS adds said.
Nasser who only 10 days ago resigned as president, then changed his mind the following day, remains as head of state in addition to his new posts.
The former Cabinet was headed by Zakky Soliman, a civilian. The Arab Socialist Union, sole political party in Egypt, was headed by Aly Sabry, an old Nasser colleague.
There was no word on what new posts, if any, the two men would occupy.
The announcement of a new government shakeup was carried under banner headlines in Al Ahram. But it represents no real change in the country's power structure. President Nasser remains firmly at the helm as he has for the past 15 years.
IF1126ped JUNE 18

Nasser's future 450
AP News Analysis
By HANNS NEUERBOURG
Associated Press Writer

Nasser

CAIRO (AP) - Opinion diplomatic observers were more prone Wednesday to doubt Gamal Abdel Nasser's agreement to accept a cease-fire with Israel was the result of massive Soviet diplomatic pressure.

But these sources said the odds are that the Arab strongman will survive politically despite the military debacle suffered in four days of fighting.

It was noted here that Egypt's acceptance of the truce call came on the heels of hectic diplomatic activity. Soviet Ambassador Dmitri Pozhidayev met twice with Nasser Thursday, a third time with Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad.

Western observers assumed the Soviet envoy warned Nasser that any further fighting by Egypt could mean the end of his career. Diplomats suggested that Moscow may have made plain to Nasser that he could no longer count on Soviet political support if he carried on the fighting unreasonably.

Continued Soviet backing could be decisive for Nasser, it was explained, now that his prestige is at its lowest since he emerged as the leader of all Arabs 13 years ago.

The Soviets were understood to have been pressing Nasser for months to observe restraint in the Middle East. A mission to Moscow by Nasser's right-hand man, Field Marshal Abdul Hakim Amer, drew a cool Russian response. Then Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko was here last March, he also was reported to have urged moderation.

"The Arabs, with their often romantic view of politics, decided they could still go ahead," a European diplomat said.

"The Russians now must surely be mad at Nasser for messing up things despite their call for caution.

"Imagine, hundreds of millions of dollars worth of Soviet equipment have been lost by the Egyptians in less than a week."

Egyptians took a dim view of the Soviet refusal to get involved in the conflict. The Kremlin's failure to rally behind Egyptian charges of Western support for Israel prompted comments like: "They are leaving us alone."

Apparently fearing that mob violence would not be limited to anti-American outbursts, Egyptian authorities reinforced the Soviet embassy. About 100 troopers were seen taking positions in the embassy garden Thursday.

Diplomats were wary of making any forecast on domestic developments likely to follow, but one said of Nasser:

"It is not the first time that he has weathered a debacle. Think of Sinai in 1956."

However diplomats did not exclude the possibility that a new, more moderate and right-wing government would replace the Nasser regime.

"It is not true that there is no alternative to Nasser," one source said.

"Take Gen. Mohammad Naguib, the first head of the republic. When he showed up in Cairo two years ago he drew big crowds. He is still very popular.

"Or maybe some disappointed general will come back from the front and make a bid to take over. And think of the tens of thousands of middle-road Egyptian intelligentsia who are exiled in Beirut."

P954aed June 9

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(ADD UP)

MASTER TEXT

CAIRO, EGYPT (AP)—FOLLOWING ARE EXCERPTS FROM AN UNOFFICIAL ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF THE CAIRO SPEECH BY GAMAL ABDEL NASSER ANNOUNCING HIS RESIGNATION AS EGYPT'S PRESIDENT:

BROTHERS, WE HAVE BEEN USED TO TALKING TO YOU WITH OPEN HEARTS AND HERE TODAY WITH THE SAME FEELINGS THAT THE WAR ENTERS ITS THIRD DAY. WE ARE TALKING TO YOU WITH PAIN AND ANGUISH AND IN THE SWEET AND BITTER HOURS, BELIEVING THAT IN THIS WAY WE CAN ALWAYS FIND OUR PROPER COURSE.

NO MATTER HOW BAD THE CIRCUMSTANCES MAY BE AND NO MATTER HOW BIG IS THE LOSS, WE CANNOT HIDE FROM OURSELVES THE FACT THAT WE HAVE SUFFERED A GRAVE SETBACK IN THE LAST TEN DAYS.

BUT I AM CONFIDENT THAT WE CAN FIND TOMORROW THIS SETBACK TODAY IS A BLOOD TIE. EVEN TONGUES THIS WILL BECOME A LOT OF DANGER, WISDOM, PATIENCE AND THE CAPABILITY TO ACT WITH HONESTY.

WE ALL KNOW HOW THE ISRAELI JAST CRISIS BEGAN IN THE FIRST HALF OF LAST MONTH. THERE WAS A PLAN OF THE ENEMY TO INVADE SYRIA. THE STATEMENTS OF SOME POLITICAL AND MILITARY LEADERS SAID SO UNTIL. THERE WAS EVIDENCE INDICATING THAT THERE WAS A PLAN. THESE SOURCES OF OUR ARMED FORCES, REPORTS ON THIS AND SUCH INFORMATION, CHECKED IT.

OUR DECISION TO THE EFFECT BEGAN INVOKED THE PARLIAMENTARY DECLARATIONS WHICH APPEARED WRONG AT THE BEGINNING OF LAST MONTH CONFRONTATION A PLAN AGAINST THE SYRIANS. WE SAW THAT IT WAS

THAT THERE WAS A PLAN AGAINST THE SYRIANS. WE SAW THAT IT WAS
OUR DUTY NOT TO ACCEPT THIS IN SILENCE. BESIDES, IT WAS A DUTY OF ARAB BROTHERHOOD AND ALSO DUTY DUE TO NATIONAL SECURITY.

THE ONE WHO STARTS WITH SYRIA CONFRONTS WITH EGYPT. OUR FORCES MOVED TO OUR BORDERS WITH AN EFFICIENCY WHICH THE ENEMY ADMITTED TO HIMSELF.

AS A RESULT OF THIS, MANY LITTLE WARS OCCURRED, INCLUDING THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS EMERGENCY FORCE AND THE RETURN OF OUR FORCES TO SINAI PENINSULA, CONTROLLING THE STRAITS OF TIRAN, WHICH THE ENEMY HAS USED AS ONE OF THE RESULTS OF THE 1956 TRIPARTITE AGGRESSION.

THE PRESENCE OF THE ISRAELI FLAG IN FRONT OF OUR FORCES WAS UNACCEPTABLE. IN ADDITION, THERE WERE OTHER REASONS CONNECTED WITH THE HEART OF NUMBER OF THE ARAB NATION.

ACCURATE APPLICATION OF THE UNDP STARTED PLANNED US THAT OUR FORCES WITH THEIR HIGH DEGREE OF TRAINING AND EQUIPMENT WERE ABLE TO STRIP AND DEFEAT HIM. WE KNEW THAT THE POSSIBILITY OF AN ARMED CONFLICT EXISTED AND WE ACCEPTED IT AND INCLUDED IT IN OUR PLANS.

THERE WERE NATIONAL, ARAB AND INTERNATIONAL FACTORS FACING US, INCLUDING A LETTER FROM THE AMERICAN PRESIDENT, LYNDON JOHNSON, WHICH HAD REACHED US AND AMBASSADOR IN WASHINGTON ON MAY 26 URGING SELF-CONTROL AND THAT WE SHOULD NOT BE THE ONES TO START FIGHTING. OTHERWISE WE WOULD FACE GRAVE CONSEQUENCES.

ON THE SAME NIGHT, THE SOVIET AMBASSADOR URGENTLY ASKED ME TO RECEIVE HIM AT 2:30 IN THE MORNING AND NOTIFIED ME OF AN URGENT MESSAGE FROM THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT THAT WE SHOULD NOT BE THE FIRST TO FIRE. ON THE MORNING OF JUNE 5, THE ENEMY STRUCK. WE HAVE TO SAY THAT THE ATTACK CAME IN GREATER STRENGTH THAN WE HAD EXPECTED, BUT WE ALSO MUST SAY WITH CERTAINTY THAT IT CAME WITH MUCH GREATER STRENGTH THAN WE PERCEIVED.

THIS SURELY WAS THE FIRST ASSUMPTION THERE MAY ARISEN FORCE BEHIND THE ENEMY WHICH HAS COME TO SETTLE ITS ACCOUNTS WITH THE ARAB LIBERATION MOVEMENT. THERE WERE MILITARY CONSIDERATIONS THE ENEMY WE WERE EXPECTING THE FIRST AND THE MAIN CAME FROM THE WEST, KNOWING THAT HE HAD MORE VITAL FACILITIES BECAUSE HIS CAPACITY; ADVANCING THE CALCULATED EXTENT OF HIS STRENGTH.

ACCORDINGLY, THE ENEMY CONCENTRATED AT ONE TIME ALL THE MILITARY AND STILL ATTEMPTED TO DEFEAT. THIS MEANS WE RECEIVED IN THREE OTHER ENEMY AIR BASES, SAVED IN EGYPT, AIR BASES FROM AIR DESTRUCTION AND ON THE PART, WE HAVE LOST OTHER LAND VEHICLES TO BE DEALT WITH BY OTHER ARMS WE WERE ABLE TO SAVE.

THERE IS CLEAR EVIDENCE THAT THERE WAS INTERNATIONAL COLLUSION WITH THE ENEMY WAS DERIVED FROM THE DECISION OF THE PRESIDENT DWIGHT EISENHOWER IN 1956. THIS TIME IT COMES HIMSELF WITH CLOSING AND ATTACKED. IN SPITE OF THIS, IT IS NOW PROVED THAT AMERICAN AND BRITISH AIRCRAFT CARRIERS WERE CLOSE TO THE SHORE OF THE ENEMY, HELPING HIS WAR EFFORT. BRITISH PLANES IN AREAS BASING BASED POSITIONS ON THE SYRIAN AND EGYPTIAN FRONT.

BECAUSE THIS, SOME AMERICAN PLANES UNDERTOOK RECONNAISSANCE MISSIONS OVER SOME OF OUR POSITIONS. THE RESULT OF THIS WAS THAT OUR LAND FORCES WERE ESSENTIALLY FIGHTING MOST OF THE BATTLE IN THE OPEN DESERT TOOLS TOMORROWS AT THE CRITICAL MOMENT WITH INSUFFICIENT AIR COVER IN THE FACE OF SUPERIOR ENEMY AIR SUPERIORITY.

WE DISCOVERED CAN SAY WITHOUT EXAGGERATION THAT THE ENEMY WAS CONFRONTED WITH AIR FORCES OF TWICE ITS GENERAL STRENGTH. THIS WAS ALSO TRUE OF THE JORDANIAN ARMY, WHICH FOUGHT A HEROIC BATTLE UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF KING HUSSEIN. I CAN SAY WITH JUSTIFICATION AND SINCERITY THAT HIS STAND WAS ADMIRABLE.

YOUR VERY QUICK MOBILIZATION AND ADMIRABLE STANDS. THE ALGERIAN PEOPLE SHOWED THEIR GREAT LOVE, BROTHERHOOD, CONFIDENCE IN THE BATTLE OF ARAB NATION. THE IRAQI PEOPLE UNDER THEIR SINCERE LEADER GENERAL ARIFAN ARE ALL CONTRIBUTED TO THE BATTLE WITHOUT HESITATION. IT STILL ARMY FORCES A HEROIC BATTLE STRENGTHENED BY THE GREAT SYRIAN PEOPLE AND THE LEADERSHIP OF THEIR NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.

THE PEOPLES AND THE GOVERNMENTS OF SUDAN, KUWAIT, YEMEN, LEBANON, TUNISIA AND MOROCCO TOOK HONORABLE STANDS.

THERE WERE NATIONS OUTSIDE THE ARAB WORLD WHICH EXTENDED TO US INVALUABLE MORAL SUPPORT. NOTED PLAT, AND WE MUST SAY THAT WITH THE CONTRARY OF SOME, WAS HONEST AND STRONGER. THE ENEMY CONCENTRATED MAINLY ON THE EGYPTIAN FRONT, WHICH WE ATTACKED WITH ALL HIS MAIN FORCES—TANKS AND INFANTRY STRENGTHENED BY AN AIR SUPERIORITY WHOSE EFFECT I HAVE PREVIOUSLY EXPLAINED TO YOU. THE RETREAT OF THE ENEMY AIR NOT FORCES A COMPLETE RETREAT ESPECIALLY IN VIEW OF THE AIR SUPERIORITY.

(MORE)

BF 6S 5PED

Nasser

(500)

EGYPT NASSER TEXT NO-IV AND OUTGOING.

I REALIZED DECLARATION OF THE ARMS EMBARGO MIGHT NOT BE IN OUR FAVOR AND I VOTED, WITH OTHERS, TO INVITE ALL THE RESOURCES OF THE ARAB NATION, THAT OIL WEAPON TO PLAY ITS ROLE, AND SO DID THE SUEZ CANAL.

OUR ARMED FORCES IN SINAI WERE FORCED TO EVACUATE THE FIRST LINE OF DEFENSE. THEY FOUGHT HARD BATTLES WITH TANKS AND PLANES FROM THE SECOND DEFENSE LINE.

THEN WE ACCEPTED THE CEASE-FIRE RESOLUTION, BECAUSE OF ASSURANCES IN THE SOVIET PROPOSAL AT THE U.N. SECURITY COUNCIL, BECAUSE OF FRENCH STATEMENTS THAT EMBARGO WOULD BE APPLIED TO AGGRESSOR AND TERRITORIAL OCCUPATION AFTER THE LATEST AGGRESSION, AND ALSO BECAUSE OF WORLD PUBLIC OPINION, ESPECIALLY IN AFRICA AND ASIA, WHICH COULD NOT STAND AND COULD BACK THE DEMANDS OF THE WORLD POWER WHICH ATTACKED US.

WE HAVE EMBARK ON A NUMBER OF SPECIFIC ACTIONS. THE AIM OF IT IS TO REMOVE THE EFFECTS OF THE AGGRESSION AGAINST US, AND IN HARMONY FIRMLY WITH THE ARAB NATIONS. IN SPITE OF THE SETBACK, THE ARAB NATION WITH ALL ITS RESOURCES CAN INSIST ON THE REMOVAL OF ALL THE EFFECTS OF THE AGGRESSION.

THE CRUCIAL POINT IS TO LEARN THE LESSON OF THE SETBACK, AND IN THIS RESPECT THERE ARE THREE VITAL FACTS:

1—THE SUPERFICIALITY OF IMPERIALISM IN THE ARAB NATION WILL LEAVE DEBRIS OF ITS OWN, AND NO MATTER HOW THE OPPORTUNISTS MAY BE MASKED NEW LIES THE TIME, THE ARABS' OWN FORCE IS CREATED AND MORE EFFECTIVE OF ACTION.

2—THE SUPPORT OF THE ARAB PATRIOTS IN THE SERVICE OF ARAB NATIONALISM AND UNITY FOR ALL. SIXTH FLEET USED ARAB [illegible] FILE THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE, IN THE SERVICES OF AGGRE[illegible]

3—WHAT IS NEEDED NOW IS A UNIFIED VOICE BY THE ENTIRE ARAB NATION.

TO [illegible] AN IMPORTANT POINT IN THIS HALL DEALING WITH [illegible]—DOES THIS MEAN WE DO NOT ACCEPT THE CONSE[illegible] OF THIS DEFEAT? [illegible] THAT I AM READY TO ASSUME THE TOTAL RESPONSIBILITY. I HAVE TAKEN A DECISION WITH WHICH I WANT YOU ALL TO HELP ME.

I [illegible] TO GIVE UP COMPLETELY AND FINALLY EVERY ROLE AND ANYTHING IN THE POWER OF THE PEOPLE IN SO MY UNITY WITH THEM LIKE [illegible] OTHER CITIZEN.

IN SPHERE OF IMPERIALISM INSIDE THAT ARMED MASTER IT [illegible] I WANT IT TO BE CLEAR TO THEM THAT IT IS THE ENTIRE ARAB NATION AND NOT GAMAL ABDEL NASSER.

THE FORCE OPPOSED TO THE ARAB MOVEMENT ALWAYS TRY TO PICTURE IT AS ABDEL NASSER'S EMPIRE, THAT IS NOT SO, FOR THE HOPE FOR ARAB UNITY BEGAN BEFORE GAMAL ABDEL NASSER.

B110

I HAVE ALREADY TOLD YOU THAT IT IS THE NATION THAT SURVIVES, WHATEVER NASSER'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE CAUSES OF HIS PEOPLE MAY BE IT IS BUT AN EXPRESSION OF THE POPULAR WILL AND NOT THE CREATOR OF THAT WILL.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH ARTICLE 110 OF THE PROVISIONAL CONSTITUTION, PROMULGATED ON MARCH 1964, I HAVE TAKEN MY COLLEAGUES, FRIENDS AND BROTHERS, ZAKARIA MOHIEDDIN, TO TAKE OVER THE POST OF PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC AND TO CARRY OUT THE CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS.

(END TEXT)

PROCEED JUNE 9

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A063
Nasser Aftermath Bjt 350, 2 takes total 550
AP News Analysis
By WILLIAM L. RYAN
AP Special Correspondent

Nasser

JUN 9 1967

Nothing could dramatize the extent of the Arab world's humiliattion at the hands of Israel so much as the departure of Gamal Abdel Nasser from his pinnacle as Arab leader. It would mean the defeat of Arabdom was complete.

Nasser said his decision to quit would be subject to discussion in Egypt's National Assembly Saturday. But one way or the other, it appeared Nasser had reached the end of the road. And that indicates new woes for the Arab world, new troubles for the big powers in their search for stability in that sensitive part of the world.

Nasser, for all his shortcomings, has been a world figure. No Arab on the stage at this moment could take his place or even approach the stature he has enjoyed. That means a prospective vacuum of leadership promising turmoil.

The history of Nasser is a history of tragedy. He was the personification of Arab dreams—in a secure world—of recapturing some of their lost ancient glories.

The search for a pan-Arab identity, at best an elusive goal, was the motivation behind Nasser. He described his Egypt as being at the center of two geographic circles, the Arab world and Africa.

"For some reason," he wrote, "it seems thathin the Arab circle there is a role wandering aimlessly."

He tried to fill that role. Nationalists rallied to him because he had thumbed his nose at the United States and the West, whom the Arabs blamed not only for the creation of Israel but for virtually all their miseries.

Nasser was able to rally the Arab nationalists, though he made many enemies in doing it. He plagued the existence of King Hussein of Jordan and the royal house of Saudi Arabia. He was behind the scenes of many a crisis, many a coup, many a revolutionary uprising.

Nasser was a thorn in the side of Britain and France when he nationalized the Suez Canal in 1956 and provoked them to conspire with Israel to attack and humiliate them. The idea then was to bring Nasser down. It failed, first because of Soviet and American intervention and second because the participation of Paris and London in the plot aroused Nasser's defiant and made him a hero all over again.

He seized the canal, he made it stick and he made it run efficiently in spite of all the gloomy predictions from Europe and the United States that the Egyptians would make a mess of it.

There would have been cheering in Europe and America 11 years ago if Nasser had fallen then. The cheers are likely to be more muted now since it will compound the confusion left by the war. Not the least of the dangers, it likely will generate revolutionary unrest in other Arab areas against existing regimes.

MORE
MC529ped June 9

A064
Nasser Aftermath, 200 take 2

That means that in the long run Nasser's fall could hurt those in the West who once were eager to see him downed. It could mean additional threat to the oil Western Europe gets from the Arab East, should the departure of Nasser set off a chain reaction.

The Arabs will be feeling betrayed on all sides, the revolutionaries among them prey to desperation.

For Egypt, the defeat in the war and the fall of the man revered by many fellaheen—the peasants—spell more tragedy. Even though he spent much of the country's wealth on arms, he tried also to point it toward the day when it would be lifted from the ranks of sick nations.

The embittered Arabs could blame the Russians for much of their troubles. Russian arms and what they took as indications of Russian support emboldened them to make their gamble in courting war with Israel. When the Russians backed away, choosing to avoid deep world crisis, the rug was pulled from under Nasser and the Arabs.

Moscow had found Nasser a risky investment. Evidently the Kremlin had little faith in his ability to stand up to total war against Israel. Probably the Russians played a big role in pressuring him to accede to a cease-fire.

Once Nasser was obliged to do that, he was, so far as his claim to Arab leadership was concerned, already finished.

MC533ped June 9

JUN 4 1967

Nasser

CAD IVT

(270) NASSER

BY ENDRE MARTON

ASSOCIATED PRESS WRITER

Nasser

WASHINGTON, MAY 9 (AP)-THE UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC WILL HAVE TO MANAGE ITS FOOD PROBLEMS WITHOUT AMERICAN HELP WHEN THE PRESENT U. S. AID PROGRAM EXPIRES JUNE 30, AUTHORITATIVE SOURCES SAID TODAY.

THIS MEANS, THESE SOURCES SAID THAT THE UNITED STATES IS NOT CONSIDERING EGYPT'S REQUEST FOR A NEW $130-MILLION FOOD-FOR-PEACE PROGRAM. AND THEY ADD THIS GOVERNMENT IS UNLIKELY TO DO SO UNLESS PRESIDENT GAMAL ABDEL NASSER HALTS HIS BELLICOSE STATEMENTS WHICH FRUSTRATE ADMINISTRATION EFFORTS TO POPULARIZE IN CONGRESS THE ADVANTAGES OF BEING NICE TO THE ARAB LEADER.

OFFICIALLY THE WORD STILL IS THAT THERE IS NO DECISION ON NASSER'S REQUEST FOR WHEAT, FROZEN POULTRY AND EDIBLE OILS WHICH EGYPT ASKED FOR THE COMING FISCAL YEAR.

INFORMED SOURCES, HOWEVER, DO NOT CONCEAL THAT THE ISSUE IS ON A SHELF AND WILL REMAIN THERE AT LEAST UNTIL NASSER MAKES ANOTHER 180-DEGREE TURN IN HIS ATTITUDE.

ON THE SHELF ALONGSIDE THE FOOD PROPOSAL IS A NASSER REQUEST FOR INDUSTRIAL LOANS OF $100 MILLION.

EGYPT WILL NOT FEEL IMMEDIATELY THE LACK OF AMERICAN FOOD PRODUCTS, OFFICIALS BELIEVE, BUT HELP WILL BE BADLY NEEDED NEXT WINTER.

THERE IS NO EXPLANATION FOR NASSER'S AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR IN RECENT WEEKS, OFFICIALS SAID.

IN A MAY DAY SPEECH NASSER THREATENED TO INVADE SAUDI ARABIA AND SEIZE TWO TOWNS HE SUSPECTS ARE USED BY YEMEN ROYALISTS IN THEIR WAR AGAINST THE REPUBLICANS. AND IN AN INTERVIEW WITH THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORP., HE SAID HE WOULD LAUNCH A PREVENTIVE WAR AGAINST ISRAEL IF THAT COUNTRY PROCEEDS WITH THE ALLEGED PRODUCTION OF ATOMIC WEAPONS. IN ANOTHER INTERVIEW WITH A LEFTIST INDIAN WEEKLY HE DEFENDED RED CHINA AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

EG636PED

MAY 9 1966

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Nasser

EA104

WITH MOSCOW (230)

CAIRO, FEB. 22 (AP)-PRESIDENT GAMAL ABDEL NASSER REPEATED TODAY HIS WARNING THAT ARABS WOULD HAVE TO RESORT TO A PREVENTIVE WAR IF ISRAEL IS PRODUCING ATOMIC WEAPONS.

IN A SPEECH ON THIS ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNITY BETWEEN EGYPT AND SYRIA, WHICH WAS RUPTURED FIVE YEARS AGO, NASSER SAID "IF WE FEEL ISRAEL IS ON ITS WAY TO PRODUCING ATOMIC WEAPONS THEN THERE IS NOTHING FOR ARAB NATIONS TO DO EXCEPT RESORT TO A PREVENTIVE WAR. WE THUS WOULD BE PROTECTING ARAB PEOPLES AGINST ZIONIST CONSPIRACIE

AGAINST ZIONIST CONSPIRACIES."

NASSER TOUCHED ON THE QUESTION OF ARMS SHIPMENTS TO ISRAEL AND SAID A RECENT ONE FROM THE UNITED STATES (PATTON TANKS) "REFLECTS AMERICA'S POLICY AIMING AT PROTECTING AND CONSOLIDATING ISRAEL... THIS IS EXPRESSIVE OF AMERICA'S HOSTILE POLICY AGAINST THE ARAB NATION AND ARAB PEOPLES."

NASSER SAID ISRAEL ALSO HAD MANAGED TO OBTAIN AN ATOMIC REACTOR AND ITS LEADERS OFTEN HINTED THEY WOULD BE PRODUCING ATOMIC WEAPONS.

"THIS IS A THREAT TO THE ARAB NATION... ISRAEL CANNOT BY ITSELF PRODUCE ATOMIC ARMS UNLESS THE WEST FURNISHES IT WITH SUPPORT."

NASSER SAID ISRAEL ALWAYS STANDS AGAINST ARAB NATIONAL UNITY BECAUSE IT FEELS UNITY MEANS THE OBLITERATION OF ISRAEL WHILE DISUNITY AMONG THE ARABS DELAYS THE DAY WHEN THE ARAB PEOPLE OF PALESTINE WILL RECLAIM THEIR HOMELAND.

NASSER SAID AMONG THE ENEMIES OF UNITY WERE ALSO IMPERIALISM AND ARAB REACTIONARIES WHO WERE ALLIED WITH THE IMPERIALISTS.

RA/SS734PES

Nasser

A153

(230)

CAIRO--FIRST ADD NASSER (A104) X X X IMPERIALISTS.

NASSER TRADITIONALLY DELIVERS A MAJOR ADDRESS ON THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE ABORTIVE LINKING IN 1958 OF SYRIA AND EGYPT.

IRONICALLY, TODAY'S SPEECH MARKING THE OCCASION, THE SO-CALLED UNITY DAY, CONTAINED SHARP CRITICISMS OF ARAB LEADERS INCLUDING PRESIDENT BOURGUIBA OF TUNISIA, KING FAISAL OF SAUDI ARABIA AND THE SHAH OF IRAN.

NASSER CALLED THE IRANIAN THRONE SHAKY AND SAID THE THREAT AGAINST THE SHAH COMES NOT FROM THE UAR "BUT FROM THE OPPRESSED PEOPLE OF IRAN."

NASSER LABELLED PROPOSALS FOR A SO-CALLED ISLAMIC PACT, REPORTEDLY SUPPORTED BY FAISAL, A CONTINUATION OF THE DEFUNCT BAGHDAD PACT.

"AN ISLAMIC PACT IS AN IMPERIALIST PLOT WHICH EXPOSES WESTERN POLICY IN THE MIDDLE EAST" NASSER SAID.

"ITS FORMULATORS ARE IN WASHINGTON AND LONDON. ITS CHIEF AIM IS AGAINST SOCIAL PROGRESS AND NATIONALIST MOVEMENTS IN ARAB STATES AND IT SEEKS TO PLACE ARAB STATES WITHIN THE REALM OF WESTERN INFLUENCE.

"IT IS ONE LAST DESPERATE FIGHT BY IMPERIALISTS AND REACTIONARIES AGAINST THE PROGRESSIVE ARAB REVOLUTIONARY MARCH."

FAISAL NEVER HAS PUBLICLY ANNOUNCED HE IS TRYING TO FORM AN ISLAMIC PACT IN THE MIDDLE EAST. BUT HIS RECENT CONTACTS WITH THE SHAH OF IRAN AND KING HUSSEIN OF JORDAN HAVE BEEN INTERPRETED AS MOVES TO CREATE A CONSERVATIVE ALLIANCE.

FAISAL'S DIPLOMATIC ACTIVITIES HAVE STIRRED PARTICULAR INTEREST AMONG IMPARTIAL OBSERVERS IN VIEW OF THE CURRENT STALEMATE IN ATTEMPTS TO IMPLEMENT THE JEDDAH ACCORD FOR PEACE IN YEMEN.

AF1042PES

CLR [illegible] A154NXT

AK6

(1240)

Nasser

CAIRO, SEPT. 6 (AP)--INDICATIONS OF SETTLEMENT HELPING PRESIDENT GAMAL ABDEL NASSER MORE FIRMLY FROM TALKS WITH OFFICIALS IN THE SOVIET UNION AND YUGOSLAVIA.

IN BOTH COUNTRIES MR. NASSER REPEATED WHAT HAS BECOMING KNOWN AS A PEACE PLAN FOR VIET NAM. DETAILS HAVE NOT BEEN DISCLOSED.

IN A COMMUNIQUE ISSUED IN YUGOSLAVIA, NASSER JOINED PRESIDENT TITO IN CALLING FOR AN END TO THE U.S. BOMBING ATTACKS ON COMMUNIST NORTH VIET NAM.

THE COMMUNIQUE CLAIMED IMPERIALISM AND COLONIALISM ARE THE CAUSES OF INTERNATIONAL TENSION AND CLASHES.

AS FOR VIET NAM, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID:

"AN INCORRECT EVALUATION OF BOMBING OF THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF (WORD?) VIET NAM IS INCOMPATIBLE AS WELL AS AN OBSTACLE TO IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GENEVA AGREEMENTS OF 1954.

"THE CURRENT UNFAVORABLE DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS HAS, IN ESSENCE, BEEN CAUSED BY THE TENDENCY OF VIOLATING THE BASIC PRINCIPLES THAT HAVE ALREADY BEEN RECOGNIZED IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND THAT ARE CONTAINED IN THE U.N. CHARTER, IN THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT THE BANDUNG CONFERENCE OF 1955, THE CONFERENCE OF NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES IN BELGRADE IN 1961 AND THE CONFERENCE OF NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES IN CAIRO IN 1964."

DM514PED

NASSER

VIET NAM - US

ED940PED

A65

NIGHT LEAD NASSER (240)

BY JOHN WEYLAND

ASSOCIATED PRESS WRITER

MOSCOW, SEPT. 1 (AP)-EGYPT'S PRESIDENT GAMAL ABDEL NASSER JOINED

OF NORTH VIET NAM.

THEY ISSUED A JOINT COMMUNIQUE WHICH ALSO CALLED FOR "COMPLETE

TO GET OUT OF SOUTH VIET NAM.

BUT THERE WAS NO MENTION IN THE COMMUNIQUE OF THE PEACE PLAN

VIET NAM PEACE PLAN.

B92 (Q)

(170)

GO BEYOND THIS GENERALITY.

SUPPORTED BY THE UNITED STATES AND WEST GERMANY.

ISRAEL WITH WEAPONS TO ATTACK THE ARAB STATES.

Nasser

Nasser

BY HENRY S. BRADSHER
ASSOCIATED PRESS WRITER

THE INFORMANTS CLOSE TO THE DELEGATION OF THE UNITED ARAB

FRIDAY AS INDICATING HIS THINKING.

A DANGER "THREATENING THE PEOPLES OF THE WORLD..."

COUNTRIES DIRECTLY INVOLVED.

CONCEPTION." ALTHOUGH THEY DID NOT DESCRIBE IT AS A PEACE PLAN,

AS NASSER FLEW HERE ON A VISIT.

HAVE INDICATED FLEXIBILITY IN THE U.S. POSITION AS SOME SOLUTION

STATES THROUGH A EUROPEAN POWER OTHER THAN BRITAIN.

HREZHNEV OF THE SOVIET COMMUNIST PARTY, PREMIER ALEXI N. KOSYGIN,

SUGGESTED GREAT ATTENTION TO NASSER'S VISIT".

NASSER CANCELED A SIGHTSEEING EXPEDITION THIS AFTERNOON FOR

AT A KREMLIN "FRIENDSHIP MEETING."

Nasser

OF SOVIET EQUIPMENT AND

LINE BETWEEN THE ASWAN

DEAL INVOLVES 730,000

ITS FINANCIAL TERMS.

A29
(580)
NASSER BUDGET
BY GEORGE MCARTHUR
ASSOCIATED PRESS WRITER

CAIRO, EGYPT (AP)--PRESIDENT GAMAL ABDEL NASSER UNVEILED TODAY HIS PLAN FOR GIVING EGYPT A ONE-PARTY SOCIALIST BUREAUCRACY AND LEGALIZING ONE-MAN MILITARY RULE FOR ANOTHER SIX YEARS.

AL AHRAM, NASSER'S VOICE-BOX NEWSPAPER, PUBLISHED THE OUTLINE OF THE NEW CONSTITUTION AS IT PREPARED TO PRESENT TO THE PARLIAMENT ELECTED THIS MONTH WHICH MEETS TOMORROW FOR THE FIRST TIME.

THE CONSTITUTION HAS BEEN WRITTEN CAREFULLY TO INSURE CONTINUATION OF SOLDIER RULE WHICH HAS DEVELOPED SINCE HE OUSTED THE COUNTRY'S LEADERSHIP A DOZEN YEARS AGO. BUT IT CONTAINS REFORMS WHICH, IF IMPLEMENTED, WOULD RESTORE SOME SEMBLANCE OF DEMOCRATIC BALANCE TO THE NASSER REGIME AND END GOVERNMENT BY DECREE.

TO LEGALIZE HIS POSITION AS PRESIDENT THE NEW CONSTITUTION PROVIDES THAT THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE BE NOMINATED BY ASSEMBLY MAJORITY AND APPROVED BY POPULAR REFERENDUM FOR A SIX-YEAR TERM.

NASSER IS CHIEF OF THE ARAB SOCIALIST UNION WHICH MUST APPROVAL ALL LEGISLATIVE CANDIDATES. THEREFORE HIS NOMINATION AND ELECTION IS A FOREGONE CONCLUSION.

A30
BUT THE CONSTITUTION PROVIDES THAT ALL LAWS MUST BE PASSED BY PARLIAMENT, THUS ENDING NASSER'S RIGHT TO RULE BY DECREE. PARLIAMENT IS GIVEN THE SOLE POWER TO LEVY TAXES, CONTRACT DEBTS AND APPROVE PROJECTS FINANCED BY THE PUBLIC TREASURY.

ALL FOREIGN AND MILITARY POLICY MATTERS REMAIN IN THE HANDS OF THE EXECUTIVE.

IN ADVANCE OF THE CONVENING OF THE NEW PARLIAMENT NASSER PUBLISHED DECREES ORDERING MAXIMUM PAYMENT OF UP TO 30,000 POUNDS ($70,000) TO ONE-TIME WEALTHY EGYPTIANS WHOSE PROPERTY WAS TAKEN OVER AND NATIONALIZED. PAYMENT WILL BE IN STATE BONDS AT 4 PER CENT INTEREST MATURING IN 15 YEARS.

SOME OF THE ESTATES SEIZED FROM ABOUT 1,000 OWNERS WERE VALUED AT MANY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

PROPERTY SEIZED TOTALED MORE THAN $216 MILLION, AND PROPERTY NATIONALIZED WAS SAID TO HAVE EXCEEDED THAT AMOUNT.

ONE DECREE GRANTED PAYMENT TO PUBLISHERS WHOSE NEWSPAPERS WERE TAKEN OVER. THIS WOULD APPLY TO EGYPT'S NOTED JOURNALISTIC TWINS, MUSTAFA AND ALI AMIN, WHOSE FREE WHEELING DAILY AL AKHBA WAS TAKEN OVER BY THE GOVERNMENT. THEY STILL MANAGE THE PAPER.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION ENDS THE STATE OF EMERGENCY WHICH HAS EXISTED IN EGYPT SINCE 1961, AND STRIPS AWAY SOME OF THE SECRECY SURROUNDING EVEN ROUTINE GOVERNMENT DECISIONS. EVEN SHOULD REFORMS PROVE EFFECTIVE, HOWEVER, THERE IS NO LIKELIHOOD OF ANY SHARP CHANGES.

A31
THE CONSTITUTION COMMITS EGYPT AS A SOCIALIST STATE. IT PROVIDES SPECIFICALLY THAT THE ROLE OF THE ARMY IS "THE PROTECTION OF GAINS MADE THROUGH THE POPULAR SOCIALIST STRUGGLE." THUS THE EGYPTIAN ARMY WILL PERHAPS BE THE ONLY ONE IN THE WORLD WITH A CONSTITUTIONALLY IMPOSED DUTY TO KEEP THE ELECTED ASSEMBLY ON THE PATH CHOSEN BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF--PRESIDENT NASSER.

NASSER WILL BE BEYOND THE REACH OF ANY PARLIAMENTARY CENSURE--HOWEVER REMOTE THAT POSSIBILITY MIGHT BE. HE WILL GOVERN THROUGH THE PRESIDENCY COUNCIL RESPONSIBLE ONLY TO HIM. THE CABINET, WHICH WILL REMAIN UNDER PREMIER ALY SABRY, IS TECHNICALLY THE BODY RESPONSIBLE TO PARLIAMENT.

NASSER PUBLISHED ALSO DECREES EXTENDING PENSION DISABILITY PAYMENTS AND ESTABLISHING COMPLETE HEALTH BENEFITS FOR EGYPTIAN WORKERS IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE ORGANIZATIONS. THE MEASURES COVER BOUT FIVE MILLION PERSONS BUT EXCLUDE THE VAST AGRICULTURAL POPULATION.

IN A SPEECH TODAY TO A MEETING OF ULEMAS (LEARNED MOSLEMS) FROM 38 COUNTRIES NASSER DECLARED THAT RELIGION AND POLITICS SHOULD BE SEPARATE.

"THE FARTHER RELIGION IS FROM POLITICS THE STRONGER AND MORE PRODUCTIVE ARE ISLAMIC PREACHINGS," HE SAID. THE MEETING WAS DEVOTED TO THE PROBLEM OF PROMOTING TIES AMONG MOSLEMS IN DIFFERENT NATIONS.

JK123PES

MAR 22 1964

A7

CAIRO, NOV. 10 (AP)-MONA NASSER, THE BRUNETTE DAUGHTER OF PRESIDENT GAMAL ABDEL NASSER, HAS ENROLLED AT THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY OF CAIRO.

MONA, 17, IS BRUSHING UP HER ENGLISH AT THE UNIVERSITY'S ENGLISH LANGUAGE INSTITUTE BEFORE STARTING FULL COURSES IN FEBRUARY, UNIVERSITY PRESIDENT TOM BARTLETT SAID.

THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY, RUN BY A BOARD OF TRUSTEES IN THE UNITED STATES, IS ONE OF THE FEW FOREIGN SCHOOLS NOT "EGYPTIANIZED" BY NASSER'S GOVERNMENT.

NGI212PES

NOV 10 1963

A91 (S00)
AP FOREIGN SERVICE ADVANCE FOR MONDAY AMS JULY 22

THE MONDAY AMS NEWS-PICTURE PACKAGE

BY GEORGE MCARTHUR

Nassar

JUL 20 1963

(ADVANCE) CAIRO, JULY 21 (AP)-OUTWARDLY AS COOL AS A RIVERBOAT GAMBLER, PRESIDENT GAMAL ABDEL NASSER IS BESET WITH TROUBLES AS HE FACES THE 11TH ANNIVERSARY OF HIS RULE TUESDAY.

IN HIS MODEST OFFICE, THE 45-YEAR-OLD LEADER EXUDES CONFIDENCE TO A STREAM OF INTERNATIONAL FIGURES COME TO CONFER WITH THE LATTER-DAY SALADIN WHO REMAINS, DESPITE UPS-AND-DOWNS, THE MOST COMPELLING FORCE IN THE ARAB WORLD.

THE TRIM BUT GREYING PRESIDENT, IN THE PAST FEW WEEKS, HAS LOOSED HIS UNDENIABLE CHARM ON FORMER VICE PRESIDENT RICHARD M. NIXON, CHIEF JUSTICE EARL WARREN, SINGAPORE'S LEADER LEE KUAN YEW, THREE AFRICAN CHIEFS-OF-STATE AND COUNTLESS LESSER ENVOYS AND DELEGATIONS.

THROUGH IT ALL HE HAS BEEN APPROVING EGYPT'S ANNUAL BUDGET--THE LARGEST EVER AS JUST OVER A BILLION POUNDS (ABOUT $1.8 BILLION)--AND BEING POLITE BUT NONCOMMITTAL TO PRIVATE IRAQI AND SYRIAN ENVOYS TRYING TO PATCH UP THE THREE-POWER UNITY AGREEMENT WHICH STARTED TO FALL APART AS SOON AS IT WAS SIGNED LAST MARCH.

BEHIND NASSER'S COMPOUSURE IS A PERPLEXING SITUATION. HIS NATION IS BOOMING ECONOMICALLY. ARAB UNITY COULD BE FRUSTRATINGLY CLOSE. YET TIME COULD BE RUNNING AGAINST HIM. HE IS FINANCIALLY STRAPPED. HE IS IN TROUBLE IN YEMEN.

THERE HIS CAREFULLY NURTURED ARMY IS LOCKED IN A COSTLY STALEMATE. FAR FAROM COVERING THEMSELVES WITH GLORY, 30,000 MEN WITH SOVIET TANKS, GUNS AND JETS ARE NEEDED TO CONTAIN THE RAGTAG BUT FIERCE TRIBAL [illegible] RULING IMAM. THE EGYPTIAN FORCES REMAIN DISORGANIZED AND DISAPPOINTINGLY UNWARLIKE. THEIR SLEEPY-EYED LEADER, ABDULLAH SALLAL, IS OFTEN LAUGHED AT WHEN HE APPEARS ON CAIRO MOVIE SCREENS.

SOME RELIABLE MILITARY PEOPLE ESTIMATE EGYPTIAN DEAD AS HIGH AS 4,000. THE LAST FIGURE GIVEN IN THE CENSORED CAIRO PRESS WAS 136, CITED BY NASSER IN A SPEECH SEVEN MONTHS AGO.

A92

IN 10 MONTHS OF WAR, EGYPT HAS SPENT AN ESTIMATED $30 MILLION IN HARD CASH, POSSIBLY MORE. THIS IS ONE REASON WESTERN ECONOMISTS SAY NASSER FACES A HARD CURRENCY CRISIS BY THE END OF THE YEAR. THE WORLD BANK HAS TOLD NASSER THAT EGYPT CANNOT AFFORD MORE SHORT TERM LOANS.

NO ONE EXPECTS SUCH PROBLEMS TO SLOW THE MAN WHOSE FINANCIAL TIGHTROPE WALKING HAS BROUGHT EGYPT TO THE VERGE OF INDUSTRIALIZATION --DESPITE AN EXPLODING POPULATION OF 27 MILLION, SIX MILLION MORE THAN WHEN HE [illegible]

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--DESPITE AN EXPLODING POPULATION OF 27 MILLION, SIX MILLION MORE THAN WHEN HE CAME TO POWER.

HE HAS HELD THE COST-OF-LIVING STATIONARY WHILE DOTTING THE NILE WITH JOB-CREATING PLANTS IN STEEL, DRUGS, TEXTILES, FERTILIZER, CEMENT AND EVEN A CONTROVERSIAL AIRCRAFT PLANT MANNED LARGELY BY GERMANS. INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, EGYPTIANS CLAIM, HAS DOUBLED SINCE 1952 AND WILL DOUBLE AGAIN IN THE NEXT 10 YEARS. THREE MILLION CHILDREN ARE IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS, MORE THAN TWICE THE 1952 ENROLLMENT.

NASSER GOT THE MONEY BY EXPROPRIATING AN ESTIMATED $1.5 BILLION FROM EGYPT'S FOREIGNERS AND WEALTHY FAMILIES AND OBTAINING MASSIVE INJECTIONS OF FOREIGN AID. THE UNITED STATES IS GING THE EQUIVALENT OF $130 MILLION ANNUALLY IN WHEAT PLUS OTHER AID. RUSSIAN AID AND LOANS OVER THE YEARS ARE ESTIMATED AT ABOUT $750 MILLION.

BUT--

LOANS MUST BE REPAID. FOREIGN MACHINERY, WHICH IS ALMOST ALL THERE IS, NEEDS SPARE PARTS. THE NEED FOR HARD CURRENCY INCREASES DAILY WHILE EGYPT'S BIG MONEY CROP -- COTTON -- IS STILL PLEDGED 50 PER CENT TO RUSSIA, MOSTLY FOR AMS.

ALTHOUGH NASSER IS OPENLY THANKFUL TO THE RUSSIANS FOR THEIR ARMS AND FOR THE ASWAN DAM, HE HAS BEEN SLOWLY GETTING CLOSER TO THE WEST. HIS ATTRACTION TO PRESIDENT KENNEDY, WITH WHOM HE HAS LONG BEEN EXCHANGING SECRET LETTERS, HAS CAUSED THE RUSSIANS TO COMPLAIN PELVISHLY THAT HE SEES TOO MUCH OF U.S. AMBASSADOR JOHN BADEAU.

A93
V DESPITE NASSER'S GAINS,ING
(MORE)
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Nassar

A99
AP FOREIGN SERVICE ADVANCE FOR MONDAY AMS JULY 22
(ADVANCE) CAIRO--1ST ADD THE MONDAY AMS NEWS-PICTURE PACKAGE (A91) (BY MCARTHUR) X X X JOHN BADEAU.

DESPITE NASSER'S GAINS, THE NATION REMAINS LARGELY ILLITERATE, WHOLE FAMILIES LIVE ON $100 A YEAR OR LESS AND IT WILL TAKE 40 YEARS AT THE PRESENT RATE TO GET ALL THE KIDS IN SCHOOL.

SUCH COMPELLING DOMESTIC PROBLEMS GIVE WEIGHT TO THE GENERALLY HELD WESTERN DIPLOMATIC BELIEF THAT NASSER WANTS NO RENEWED WAR WITH ISRAEL. NASSER'S OWN SUPPORTERS, NOW TASTING THE FIRST FRUITS OF INDUSTRIAL SUCCESS, WANT HIM TO CONCENTRATE HIS EFFORTS AT HOME. THERE ARE CURRENTLY OF OPPOSITION WITHIN HIS OFFICIAL FAMILY TO THE ADVENTURE IN YEMEN. OTHERS ARE LUKEWARM TO ARAB UNITY, WHICH WOULD SLOW EGYPT'S DEVELOPMENT.

SUCH OPPOSITION CANNOT BE COMPLETELY IGNORED, PARTICULARLY SINCE NASSER HAS BEEN UNABLE TO TRANSLATE HIS ADMITTED PERSONAL POPULARITY INTO ANY KIND OF POLITICAL ORGANIZATION. HE HASN'T GOTTEN OUT OF HIS CAR TO SHAKE AN EGYPTIAN VILLAGER'S HAND IN YEARS.

ALTHOUGH NASSER'S POPULARITY PROBABLY REMAINS ALMOST AS GREAT AS EVER, HE GROWS MORE ALOOF. HIS CONFIDENTIAL CIRCLE NOW NUMBERS NO MORE THAN HALF A DOZEN, ALL "FREE OFFICERS" WHO WERE WITH HIM WHEN HE OVERTHREW KING FAROUK.

HIS CLOSEST FRIEND AND POSSIBLE HEIR-APPARENT IS FIELD MARSHAL ABDEL HAKIM AMER ABOUT WHOM NASSER BOASTS "DISPUTES BETWEEN US ARE FREQUENT," FEW OTHERS ARE PERMITTED SUCH OPPOSITION TO THE MAN ALL EGYPT CALLS "EL RIYEES...THE BOSS."

THOUGH HE IS SLOWLY FREEING POLITICAL PRISONERS--HE HAS CLAIMED THAT ALL WOULD BE FREE BY THE END OF THIS YEAR--INDEPENDENT SOURCES SAY THE PRISON CAMPS OF UPPER EGYPT ARE STILL BUSY. SUPPOSED POLITICAL OFFENDERS ARE HUSHED UP BY THE REGIME ONLY TO LEAK OUT SLOWLY IN CAIRO COFFEE HOUSES--AND NEVER GET REPORTED IN THE TIGHTLY CONTROLLED PRESS WHICH NASSER CLAIMS IS FREE. OPPOSITION "PLOTS" ARE HIDDEN AND ACCUSED PEOPLE TRIED IN SECRET. STRIKES ARE NEVER MENTIONED THOUGH THEY OCCASIONALLY TAKE PLACE.

NASSER SOMETIMES SHOWS TWINGES OF GUILT AT MILITARY RULE. BUT IT IS NOW ENTRENCHED 11-YEARS--DEEP AND FEW SEE ANY ALTERNATIVE IN THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE, WITH OR WITHOUT NASSER.

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(150)

PULA, YUGOSLAVIA, MAY 16 (AP)-PRESIDENT GAMAL ABDEL NASSER CONCLUDED A FOUR-DAY VISIT TO PRESIDENT TITO TODAY AND FLEW HOME TO WRESTLE WITH THE THREAT TO THE PROPOSED UNION OF EGYPT, SYRIA AND IRAQ.

A FINAL COMMUNIQUE SAID THE TWO HAD IDENTICAL OR SIMILAR VIEWS ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, CALLED FOR DISARMAMENT AND A NUCLEAR TEST BAN, AND SAID THE PROBLEMS OF COLONIALISM MUST BE LIQUIDATED.

WHILE NASSER WAS AWAY ON VISITS TO ALGERIA AND YUGOSLAVIA, BAATHISTS TOOK FULL CONTROL IN SYRIA AND IRAQ, PUSHING OUT PRO-NASSER FACTIONS.

IF THE BAATHISTS MAINTAIN THEIR CONTROL, THEY WILL BE ABLE TO OUTVOTE NASSER IN THE PROPOSITIONAL REPUBLIC WHICH IS TO SUCCEED THE ENLARGED UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC THAT THE THREE NATIONS HAVE AGREED TO FORM IN APRIL 1963. THE BAATHISTS, WHILE ADVOCATES OF ARAB UNITY, OPPOSE THE ONE-PARTY STATE DOMINATED BY NASSER.

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MAY 16 1963

SEP 84 1963

A88

(360)

BY GEORGE MCARTHUR

Nasser

CAIRO, MAY 26 (AP)-EGYPTIAN ARMY LEADER NASSER SAID TODAY HE DOES NOT WANT TO BE PRESIDENT FOR THE REST OF HIS LIFE, AS DEMOCRACY CAN RULE AND SUGGESTED A COLLECTIVE LEADERSHIP FOR THE UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC.

"COLLECTIVE LEADERSHIP IS NECESSARY TO SPREAD THE WORK AND DEVIATIONS OF AN INDIVIDUAL," NASSER TOLD 1,750 DELEGATES AT THE NATIONAL CONGRESS OF POPULAR POWERS.

"TODAY THE PRESIDENT HAS LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY. SHALL WE ASSIST THIS AS LONG AS I AM SO. WE MUST CREATE CIRCUMSTANCES THAT PROTECT US FROM DEVIATION OR ERROR. THIS NATURALLY CONFLICTS WITH THE PRINCIPLE OF A PRESIDENT FOR LIFE," NASSER SAID.

HE SAY THAT NO INDIVIDUAL SHOULD ALONE HOLD AUTHORITY FOR LIFE."

THE SPEECH, IN PART, WAS IN ANSWER TO A PROPOSAL SUBMITTED TO THE CONGRESS BY PRESIDENT HUSEIN EL-SHAFEI THAT NASSER REMAIN AS PRESIDENT FOR LIFE. THE CONGRESS IS CONSIDERING A NEW SOCIALIST CHARTER OUTLINED BY NASSER LAST JANUARY. IT HAS THE AIM OF CREATING WHAT NASSER CALLS A TRUE DEMOCRACY UNDER COLLECTIVE LEADERSHIP. CLASSLESS SOCIETY IS THE GOAL, HE SAID.

NASSER SAID THERE WOULD BE A DEFINITE PROBABLY MUST MEMBERS OF THE NEW EGYPTIAN POLITICAL ORGANIZATION--THE ARAB SOCIALIST UNION--TO PAVE THE WAY FOR THE ELECTION OF A NATIONAL ASSEMBLY IN PREPARATION FOR A NEW CONSTITUTION.

"IT IS TIME WE THOUGHT OF FOLLOWING A DIFFERENT WAY FROM THE ONE WE ARE FOLLOWING NOW," HE SAID.

"LET US TAKE THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC. THERE WILL BE A PRESIDENT AND THIS WILL BE DISCUSSED CONSTITUTIONALLY IN THE FORTH-COMING CONFERENCE AND BE MENTIONED IN THE CONSTITUTION. POSSIBLY THERE MIGHT BE A PRESIDENTIAL COMMITTEE SO NO ONE INDIVIDUAL WILL ALONE HAVE THE POWER OF DECREE. AGAIN THERE MIGHT BE A COUNCIL OF MINISTERS WITH A CHAIRMAN... BUT ALSO A COLLECTIVE RESPONSIBILITY."

NASSER'S LONG SPEECH, TELEVISED NATIONALLY, WAS DRAWN FROM QUESTIONS SUBMITTED TO HIM FOR CLARIFICATION OF HIS PROPOSALS MADE ON MONDAY. THE DELEGATES APPLAUDED HIM WARMLY.

"I THANK YOU FOR THIS (EXPRESSION OF) EMOTION BUT WE MUST CONSIDER THINGS SCIENTIFICALLY SO WE WILL NOT BE FOOLED," NASSER SAID IN ANSWER TO THE APPLAUSE.

"IN THE PAST WE HAVE TAKEN AN EMOTIONAL VIEW OF THINGS AND PEOPLE LAUGHED AT US. THOSE WHO FREED THE PEOPLE ARE THE PEOPLE."

THE DELEGATES APPLAUDED AGAIN AND SHOUTED: "YOU FREED THE PEOPLE."

NASSER TOOK OVER LEADERSHIP OF EGYPT AFTER THE OUSTER OF THE MONARCHY OF KING FAROUK IN 1952. IN 1958, HE BECAME PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC, A UNION OF EGYPT AND SYRIA. SYRIA HAS SINCE BROKEN THE UNION.

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BY WILTON WYNN (750)

CAIRO, OCT. 8 (AP)-PRESIDENT GAMAL ABDEL NASSER SAYS HE IS READY TO ACCEPT A UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION THAT WOULD IMPLEMENT ALL U.N. RESOLUTIONS RELATING TO ISRAEL AND THE ARABS--INCLUDING THE 1951 SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION CALLING FOR FREEDOM OF SHIPPING IN THE SUEZ CANAL.

NASSER EMPHASIZES, HOWEVER, THAT RESOLUTIONS APPLYING TO ISRAEL MUST BE CARRIED OUT ALONG WITH THOSE AFFECTING THE ARABS AND ISRAELIS.

THESE INCLUDE THE PLAN TO GIVE PALESTINE ARAB REFUGEES THE RIGHT TOHRETURN TO THEIR FORMER HOMES IN ISRAEL OR ACCEPT COMPENSATION, THE 1947 PLAN FOR PARTITION OF PALESTINE AND THE INTERNATIONALIZATION OF JERUSALEM, WHICH ISRAEL HAS CONSISTENTLY REJECTED, AS WELL AS THE RESOLUTION CALLING EGYPT TO ALLOW ISRAELI SHIPPING THROUGH THE CANAL.

"IF ISRAEL ACCEPTS ALL U.N. RESOLUTION, WE WILL ACCEPT THE SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION OF 1951," NASSER SAID IN A JOINT INTERVIEW YESTERDAY WITH TWO ASSOCIATED PRESS AND ONE UNITED PRESS CORRESPONDENT.

ASKED IF HE HAD A CONCRETE PROPOSAL FOR CARRYING OUT THE RESOLUTIONS, NASSER REPLIED:

"I SAY WE ARE READY TO ACCEPT A UNITED NATIONS BOARD OR COMMISSION TO PUT THESE RESOLUTIONS INTO EFFECT FOR BOTH ISRAEL AND US. BUT IT WOULD BE UNFAIR IF ONLY WE ARE ASKED TO IMPLEMENT THE RESOLUTIONS ON OURISIDE WHILE ISRAEL DOES NOT IMPLEMENT THOSE ON HER SIDE."

NASSER SAID SUCH A BOARD MIGHT BE THE OLD PALESTINE CONCILIATION COMMISSION ESTABLISHED IN 1949 TO IMPLEMENT U.N. RESOLUTIONS , OR A NEW BODY.

ALTHOUGH THE ARABS HAVE DEMANDED IMPLEMENTATION OF U.N. RESOLUTIONS IN THE PAST, THIS IS THE FIRST TIME NASSER HAS PROPOSED THE USE OF A COMMISSION.

THERE IS NO INDICATION ISRAEL WOULD AGREE TO THE PLAN. THE ISRAELIS HAVE REPEATEDLY TURNED DOWN THE 1947 PARTITION PROPOSAL, WHICH WOULD MEAN A LOSS OF TERRITORY THEY OCCUPIED IN THE PALESTINE WAR OF 1948.

THE INTERVIEW IN THE STUDY OF NASSER'S HOME WAS INTERRUPTED BY AN AIDE WHO BROUGHT IN A NOTE. NASSER READ THE NOTE AND APPEARED PREOCCUPIED FOR A FEW MINUTES.

"THEY HAVE TRIED TO ASSASSINATE KASSEM (THE IRAQI PREMIER)," HE SAID. "BAGHDAD RADIO ANNOUNCED HE WAS WOUNDED. I AM AGAINST ALL THIS TERROR AND KILLING."

CONTRASTING THE IRAQI SITUATION WITH HIS OWN NEAR BLOODLESS REVOLUTION IN EGYPT, NASSER SAID:

"OUR POLICY OF MODERATION NEVER ENDANGERED OUR REVOLUTION. ON THE CONTRARY, IT HELPED US UNIFY OUR PEOPLE. SEVERE MEASURES OF TERROR AND OPPRESSION HERE WOULD HAVE AN ADVERSE AFFECT ON MANY OF OUR PEOPLE. IN MY VILLAGE OF BENI MURR, FOR EXAMPLE, WE HAVE A POPULATION OF 4,000. BUT ALL ARE OF ONE FAMILY. ACTION AGAINST ANY ONE OF US WOULD AFFECT ALL AND IT IS THE SAME IN VILLAGES ALL OVER OUR NATION.

"WHEN WE DISCOVER PLOTS AGAINST OUR REVOLUTION, WE DO NOT USUALLY EXECUTE THE PEOPLE AS THEY DO IN BAGHDAD. WE TRY THEM, PERHAPS IMPRISON THEM FOR A TIME, THEN RELEASE THEM. FROM THE TRIALS, THE PUBLIC LEARNS WHAT SUCH MEN HAVE DONE AND THEY ARE ISOLATED FROM THE PEOPLE AFTERWARD."

A99

RETURNING TO THE SUBJECT OF ISRAEL, THE ARAB LEADER DESCRIBED AS NONSENSE OFFERS BY ISRAELI SPOKESMEN TO MEET WITH THE ARABS AND NEGOTIATE PEACE.

"IN 1949," HE SAID, "THE CONCILIATON COMMISSION CALLED TOGETHER THE ISRAELIS AND ARABS AT LAUSANNE TO DISCUSS IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ISRAELIS RESOLUTIONS ON PALESTINE.

"IN 1949," HE SAID, "THE CONCILIATON COMMISSION CALLED TOGETHER THE ISRAELIS AND ARABS AT LAUSANNE TO DISCUSS IMPLEMENTATION OF THE U.N. RESOLUTIONS ON PALESTINE. THE ISRAELIS PRETENDED TO COOPERATE AS A PART OF THE NEGOTIATION IT WAS AGREED UNANIMOUSLY THAT THE LAUSANNE TALKS AND NOTHING WAS DONE FOR LONG NEGOTIATION PEACE."

NASSER SAID LATER IT WOULD NOT PERMIT ISRAELI SHIPS TO USE THE SUEZ CANAL AT LEAST UNTIL ALL U.N. RESOLUTIONS ARE IMPLEMENTED.

"THAT CAN MEAN A PERMANENT REFUSAL," HE SAID. "WE DID NOT DECLARE WAR, YET WE DEFINITELYSHAD WAR. IN ANY CASE, THE IRSAELIS ABROGATED THE ARMISTICE BY THEIR AGGRESSION AND CEASED TO RESPECT IT THEMSELVES."

HE RECALLED THAT IN 1951 BRITISH FOREIGN MINISTER HERBERT MORRISON SAID, SAID, BRITISH FOREIGN MINISTER SELWYN LLOYD ASKED FOR GUARANTEES THAT NO STATE OF WAR EXISTED BETWEEN THIS COUNTRY AND BRITAIN.

"LLOYD ASKED THIS TO GUARANTEE THE USE OF THE CANAL BY BRITISH SHIPS," NASSER SAID. "THUS HE IMPLIED WE HAVE THE RIGHT TO BAR BRITISH SHIPS IN CASE A STATE OF WAR EXISTED."

ASKED ABOUT RECENT TROUBLES WITH RED CHINA, NASSER SAID HE DID NOT THINK IT WILL BE NECESSARY FOR THE U.A.R. TO BREAK DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS.

HE EXPLAINED, HOWEVER, THAT EGYPT WAS DISTURBED AND DIFFICULT TO UNDERSTAND THE ARAB APPROACH IN PERMITTING ERSTWHILE STALIN COMMUNIST BLOCK COUNTRIES TO ATTACK THE CAIRO REGIME IN PEKING. NASSER SPOKE AT A DINNER DURING THE CELEBRATION OF RED CHINA'S 10TH ANNIVERSARY.

NASSER SAID HE DOES NOT APPROVE RECOGNITION OF RED CHINA AND STILL FAVORS ITS ADMISSION TO THE U.N. HE SAID IT IS NOT A QUESTION OF CHINA'S BEHAVIOR BUT A MATTER OF PRINCIPLE THAT ALL NATIONS SHOULD BELONG.

"SO LONG AS CHINA IS NOT A MEMBER," HE ASSERTED, "IT HAS NO OBLIGATION TO OBEY U.N. RESOLUTIONS. THAT IS WHY ONLY 10 DAYS AGO WE VOTED IN FAVOR OF ADMITTING CHINA TO THE U.N. DESPITE ITS RECENT HOSTILE ATTITUDE."

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(120)

CAIRO, JULY 20 (AP)--THE PRESIDENT EARLY MODEL PASSED LAST NIGHT DECREES A PROGRESSIVE INCOME TAX THAT RISES TO 90 PER CENT ON INCOMES EXCEEDING 10,000 POUNDS ($28,700) A YEAR IN THE EGYPTIAN PROVINCE OF THE UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC.

THE NEW TAX STRUCTURE IS ONE OF A SERIES OF ECONOMIC AND MANAGEMENT-ARRANGEMENT DECREES LAUNCHED BY NASSER TOWARD HIS GOAL OF A "SOCIALIST, DEMOCRATIC COOPERATIVE SOCIETY" FOR THE U.A.R.

OTHER DECREES--APPLICABLE TO BOTH THE SYRIAN AND EGYPTIAN PARTS OF THE U.A.R.--PUT [illegible]

NET PROFITS OF COMPANIES [illegible] BE PARCELED OUT 25 PER CENT TO SHAREHOLDERS AND 25 PER CENT TO EMPLOYEES.

BOARDS OF DIRECTORS MUST NOT EXCEED SEVEN MEMBERS AND MUST INCLUDE AT LEAST TWO EMPLOYEE REPRESENTATIVES CHOSEN BY THEIR CO-WORKERS THROUGH SECRET BALLOT.

A CEILING OF 5,000 POUNDS ($14,350) A YEAR ON SALARIES OF BOARD CHAIRMEN, DIRECTORS OR ANY OTHER EMPLOYE OF COMPANIES, PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS AND ALL OTHER ORGANIZATIONS.

ELIMINATE

B30 (Q)

(630)

(EDITOR'S NOTE: JOHN A. KENNEDY, PUBLISHER-EDITOR-IN-CHIEF OF THE SIOUX FALLS, S.D., ARGUS LEADER, INTERVIEWED PRESIDENT NASSER OF THE UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC. THIS IS HIS STORY AS RELEASED TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BY JOHN A. KENNEDY

CAIRO, MAY 18 (AP)-PRESIDENT NASSER SAYS SOVIET PREMIER NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV HAS GIVEN HIM RENEWED ASSURANCES OF NONINTERVENTION IN ARAB AFFAIRS.

THE U.A.R. PRESIDENT REVEALED THIS IN A TWO-HOUR INTERVIEW AT HIS HOME YESTERDAY AFTERNOON.

ASKED IF HE CONSIDERED THESE ASSURANCES CONVINCING ON THE BASIS OF SOVIET PERFORMANCE, NASSER REPLIED, "WE WILL SEE."

NASSER EXPRESSED HOPE THE BERLIN AND GERMAN PROBLEM "MUST BE SOLVED BY PEACEFUL MEANS."

THE U.A.R. PRESIDENT, IN ANSWER TO A QUESTION, REPLIED HE WOULD WELCOME A VISIT FROM VICE PRESIDENT NIXON EN ROUTE TO OR FROM THE OPENING OF THE AMERICAN EXHIBITION IN MOSCOW NEXT MONTH.

NASSER ALSO REVEALED HE INTENDS TO HOLD PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS IN THE U.A.R. BETWEEN SIX MONTHS AND A YEAR FROM NOW. THIS WAS THE FIRST TIME NASSER PUBLICLY ANNOUNCED THE ELECTION TIME THAT SPECIFICALLY. HE INDICATED HIS REVOLUTION HAD PASSED THROUGH THE PRELIMINARY SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PHASE AND NOW THE TIME WAS COMING FOR POLITICAL EVOLUTION.

NASSER REVEALED KHRUSHCHEV'S PROMISE OF NONINTERVENTION IN RESPONSE TO THE QUESTION "HAS KHRUSHCHEV GIVEN YOU ANY RENEWED ASSURANCES OF NONINTERVENTION IN ARAB AFFAIRS?"

THE PRESIDENT RESPONDED "YES," BUT DID NOT ELABORATE.

WEARING A WHITE SPORT SHIRT WHICH HE PROUDLY TOLD ME WAS MADE FROM EGYPTIAN LONGSTAPLE COTTON, THE PRESIDENT RECEIVED ME IN THE STUDY OF HIS HOME IN A CAIRO SUBURB. THE HOUSE LOOKED LIKE THAT OF A MODERATELY SUCCESSFULL MIDDLE CLASS BUSINESSMAN BACK HOME.

MY INTERVIEW WAS THE CLIMAX OF A 27,000-MILE TRIP MY WIFE AND I HAD TAKEN THROUGH THE AWAKENING COUNTRIES OF AFRICA. WE DID 7,200 MILES BY MOTOR.

WHEN I ASKED NASSER ABOUT THE BERLIN PROBLEM, HE REPLIED, "WE ALL HOPE THAT IT CAN BE SOLVED BY PEACEFUL MEANS. IT MUST BE SOLVED BY PEACEFUL MEANS. ANY OTHER SOLUTION IS PREPOSTEROUS. FROM MY OWN VISITS IN THE DESTROYED CITIES OF RUSSIA AND EASTERN EUROPE, NOW PRETTY WELL REBUILT FROM THE DEVASTATION OF WORLD WAR II, I AM SURE NO ONE OF THESE PEOPLE WOULD FOLLOW A LEADER WHO ADVOCATED OR PRECIPITATED WAR . . . EVERYWHERE I WENT IN EASTERN EUROPE THEY TOLD ME THEY DID NOT WANT ANY PART IN WAR."

B31

I POINTED OUT NIXON WAS VISITING MOSCOW NEXT MONTH TO OPEN THE AMERICAN EXHIBIT THERE AND ASKED IF HE WOULD WELCOME A U.A.R. VISIT BY NIXON EITHER ON HIS WAY TO MOSCOW OR RETURNING HOME.

THE PRESIDENT SAID HE WOULD WELCOME A VISIT BY NIXON BUT ADDED, "SUCH A VISIT MIGHT PROVOKE PROPAGANDA BY ARAB COMMUNISTS THAT THERE WAS A PLOT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE U.A.R. EVEN SO, WE WOULD WELCOME SUCH A VISIT."

SPEAKING OF THE PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS, NASSER SAID HE ENVISAGED A POLITICAL SYSTEM FOR THE U.A.R. OF A MIXTURE OF THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH SYSTEMS. HE SAID HE WANTED A CABINET RESPONDIBLE TO AN ELECTED PARLIAMENT BUT HE WANTS THE PRESIDENT ELECTED BY THE PEOPLE.

I TOLD NASSER AN ARAB STUDENT IN SIOUX FALLS ONCE SAID THE UNITED STATES WAS THE CHIEF TROUBLE MAKER IN THE MIDDLE EAST, AND ASKED IF HE SHARED THAT OPINION.

"WELL, THERE IS THE EISENHOWER DOCTRINE IN WHICH YOU SUPPORTED SOME ARAB COUNTRIES AGAINST OTHERS AND THAT RESULTED IN CONSIDERABLE TROUBLE," THE PRESIDENT ANSWER. "MY ADVICE IS, DON'T TRY TO PRESSURE US. ALL THESE SMALL COUNTRIES WITH RISING NATIONALISM CAN BEST WORK OUT THINGS IN THEIR OWN WAY."

NASSER SAID HE WELCOMED AMERICAN PRIVATE INVESTMENT IN EGYPT AND BELIEVED HIS GOVERNMENT OFFERED ADEQUATE SAFEGUARDS FOR THE PROTECTION OF CAPITAL INVESTED HERE. HE SAID THERE HAD BEEN SOME PRIVATE CAPITAL INVESTMENT HERE AND HE WELCOMED MORE.

AS TO AMERICAN GOVERNMENT HELP, NASSER POINTED OUT THE U.A.R. NEEDS TO COMPLETE ITS FIVE-YEAR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM, 300 MILLION POUNDS (864 MILLION DOLLARS), 91 2E8:E E-)I 8' ,33$3$ 8, 19438L, EXCHANGE.

"WE WILL TAKE THAT MONEY FROM ANYWHERE WE CAN GET IT," NASSER

POUNDS (864 MILLION DOLLARS), OF WHICH HALF IS NEEDED IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

"WE WILL TAKE THAT MONEY FROM ANYWHERE WE CAN GET IT," NASSER SAID. "BUT WE WON'T ACCEPT HELP IF IT HAS POLITICAL STRINGS ATTACHED. WE WON'T SELL OUR FREEDOM FOR ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY."

NASSER REITERATED HIS DETERMINATION TO KEEP HIS COUNTRY NEUTRAL AND NOT ALIGNED WITH ANY BLOCS. HE SAID IN DOING THIS HE WAS FOLLOWING A POLICY SIMILAR TO THAT OF WASHINGTON AND MONROE WHEN THE UNITED STATES WAS YOUNG.

NASSER REMINDED ME THAT HE HAD TAUGHT HISTORY IN EGYPT'S STAFF COLLEGE AND HAD READ COPIOUSLY OF THE AMERICAN CONSTITUTION AND AMERICAN HISTORY.

I TOLD NASSER MY HOME IS IN SOUTH DAKOTA, WHERE WE KNOW LITTLE OF INTERNATIONAL INTRIGUE BUT ARE DEEPLY CONCERNED ABOUT INTERNATIONAL AMITY. I ASKED WHAT WE CAN DO TO PROMOTE A FRIENDLIER ATTITUDE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE U.A.R.

"YOU HAVE A GREAT RESPONSIBILITY IN THAT RESPECT," NASSER ANSWERED. "FROM OUR VIEWPOINT AMERICA NEEDS A TRUE PICTURE OF THE MIDDLE EAST AND OF THE COUNTRIES AND PROBLEMS OF THE U.A.R."

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Nasser

A88 (440)
BY FAROUK NASSAR
DAMASCUS, SYRIA, MARCH 20 (AP)-PRESIDENT NASSER VOWED TODAY UNITY, FAITH AND ARAB NATIONALISM WILL DEFEAT COMMUNISM IN THE MIDDLE EAST. HE CALLED ON THE KREMLIN TO STAY OUT OF THE FIGHT.

"WE DO NOT ACCEPT PREMIER KHRUSHCHEV'S PROTECTION OF ARAB COMMUNISTS," THE UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC'S CHIEFTAIN TOLD A CROWD OF WILDLY CHEERING SYRIANS IN A BALCONY SPEECH.

"IF KHRUSHCHEV SAYS HE DEFENDS COMMUNISM AS A PRINCIPLE, WE TELL HIM WE DO NOT REGARD THIS DEFENSE AS A PRINCIPLE BUT AS INTERFERING IN OUR AFFAIRS. . .

"KHRUSHCHEV IS FREE TO DO WHATEVER HE WANTS IN HIS OWN COUNTRY AND WE, BRETHREN, ARE ALSO FREE IN OUR OWN.

"WE REJECT SUBORDINATION AND COLONIALISM BECAUSE WE FOUGHT HARD AND GAVE MANY SACRIFICES AND MARTYRS FOR OUR INDEPENDENCE. . . WE SHALL DEFEND IT TO THE LAST DROP OF OUR BLOOD."

THIS WAS NASSER'S RESPONSE TO REMARKS BY KHRUSHCHEV AT A KREMLIN NEWS CONFERENCE YESTERDAY ON THE CURRENT DISPUTE BETWEEN THE U.A.R. AND THE LEFT-LEANING GOVERNMENT OF IRAQI PREMIER ABDEL KARIM KASSEM. THE DISPUTE FOLLOWED AN ABORTIVE NATIONALIST REVOLT IN NORTH IRAQ.

KHRUSHCHEV DECLARED MONDAY THAT NASSER, WHO HAS ACCUSED KASSEM OF TRYING TO SPREAD "A COMMUNIST REIGN OF TERROR" ACROSS THE ARAB SPHERE, WAS TRYING TO FORCE IRAQ INTO THE U.A.R.

NASSER PROMPTLY RETORTED THAT KHRUSHCHEV WAS INTERFERING IN ARAB INTERNAL AFFAIRS.

KHRUSHCHEV DENIED THAT YESTERDAY AFTER REMARKING NASSER "IS YOUNG AND RATHER HOT-HEADED." THE SOVIET LEADER SAID, "I WAS DEFENDING COMMUNISM, A FAITH TO WHICH I ADHERE."

SEVERAL THOUSAND DEMONSTRATORS, LED BY A GROUP OF MOSLEM SCHOLARS, GATHERED BEFORE THE GUEST PALACE HERE TODAY TO APPLAUD NASSER.

THE SCHOLARS CARRIED THE KORAN, THE SCRIPTURES OF ISLAM, OVER THEIR HEADS. THIS REMINDED THE MOSLEM PEOPLE OF RECENT DAMASCUS PRESS REPORTS THAT IRAQI COMMUNISTS DEMONSTRATING FOR KASSEM HAD PUBLICLY RIPPED UP A KORAN AND SHOUTED ANTI-ISLAMIC SLOGANS.

IN AN ATTACK ON IRAQI COMMUNISTS, NASSER CHARGED THEY HAD MADE A TRUCE OF CONVENIENCE WITH THE BRITISH, WHO HAVE A GUIDING HAND IN IRAQ'S OIL INDUSTRY. HE CHARGED THEIR AIM WAS TO JOIN IN FIGHTING ARAB NATIONALISM. BUT THIS ALLIANCE WILL FAIL, HE SAID, "AND ARAB NATIONALISM WILL REMAIN STRONG."

"WE SHALL FIGHT THIS NEW BATTLE AGAINST THE NEW COMMUNIST IMPERIALISM USING THE SAME WEAPONS BY WHICH WE PREVIOUSLY DEFEATED WESTERN IMPERIALISM," NASSER SAID. "WITH ALLAH'S HELP WE SHALL DESTROY COMMUNISM AND SUBORDINATION BY THOSE SAME WEAPONS OF UNITY, FAITH AND ARAB NATIONALISM."

NASSER USES THE WORD SUBORDINATION TO MEAN A NATION'S AGREEMENT TO PLAY THE ROLE OF JUNIOR PARTNER TO A FOREIGN POWER, A CARDINAL SIN IN THE ARAB WORLD. HE CHARGED LAST WEEK THAT KASSEM HAD AGREED TO SUCH A ROLE.

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A32 (380)

NIGHT LEAD NASSER

CAIRO, DEC. 23 (AP)--PRESIDENT NASSER ATTACKED COMMUNISTS IN THE MIDDLE EAST TODAY, CALLING THEM VILE IMPERIALISTS AND ZIONISTS AS ARCHEST OF ENEMIES OF FREEDOM IN THE ARAB WORLD.

THE UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC LEADER TOOK AN UNUSUAL OCCASION FOR ONE OF HIS RARE ATTACKS ON THE REDS--THE SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF THE WITHDRAWAL OF BRITISH AND FRENCH TROOPS AFTER THEIR INVASION OF THE SUEZ CANAL ZONE IN 1956.

SOVIET RUSSIA AND RED CHINA SUPPORTED NASSER THEN AND OFFERED TO SEND VOLUNTEERS.

SPEAKING CITIZEN RALLY AS IT SPOKE AT PORT SAID, POLT OF EMBARKATION FOR THE BRITISH AND FRENCH FORCES, NASSER CLAIMED THE FOUNDING OF THE UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC. THEN HE TURNED ON THE COMMUNISTS WHO HAVE BEEN CAUSING HIM TROUBLE IN THE U.A.R. PROVINCE OF SYRIA.

"THE COMMUNIST PARTY IN SYRIA WAS OPPOSED TO THE UNION OF EGYPT AND SYRIA BECAUSE THE COMMUNISTS THOUGHT UNION WOULD DESTROY THEIR OPPORTUNITIES," HE SAID. "BUT THE COMMUNISTS WERE UNABLE TO RAISE THEIR HEADS IN THE FACE OF ARAB NATIONALISM.

"REACTIONARY FORCES AND COMMUNIST FORCES STOOD UP AGAINST THE UNION BUT YOUR FORCE (ARAB NATIONALISM) MADE THEM RETREAT. THEY WILL NEVER DARE TO FACE THE PEOPLE.

"THE COMMUNISTS REFUSED TO HAVE THE NATION UNITED AS ONE TO FIGHT ITS ENEMIES. CERTAIN MEMBERS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY CALLED FOR SEPARATION...

"THIS IS A ZIONIST AND A REACTIONARY CALL WHICH WOULD ENABLE THOSE POWERS TO RETURN AND EXPLOIT OUR COUNTRY...BUT WITH UNION WE ARE VICTORIOUS AS WE FOUGHT PORT SAID AGAINST ZIONISM AND IMPERIALISM AND WITH UNION WE SHALL FIGHT ALL THOSE WHO WORK AGAINST UNION AND NATIONALISIM."

NASSER DECLARED HE WOULD NOT PERMIT CAPITALISM AND FEUDALISM TO DOMINATE AGAIN BECAUSE "WE HAVE A SOCIAL IDEOLOGY ADAPTED TO OUR RELIGION AND COMMUNITY."

THE PRESIDENT ROUNDED OUT HIS SPEECH WITH A DECLARATION THAT HIS COUNTRY IS DETERMINED TO FOLLOW A POLICY OF NONALIGNMENT. IT CALLED FOR AN END TO "SPHERES OF INFLUENCE AND A GUARANTEE OF THE RIGHT OF EVERY PEOPLE TO INDEPENDENCE."

NASSER'S REMARKS WERE SIGNIFICANT FOR THEY UNDERLINED THE GROWING ANTAGONISM OF ARAB NATIONALISTS TOWARD THE COMMUNISTS. SOME NATIONALISTS HAVE ACCUSED THE REDS OF TRYING TO TAKE OVER THE NEW REVOLUTIONARY REGIME IN IRAQ.

THE UAR PRESIDENT CALLED 1958 "A YEAR OF VICTORY" FOR ARAB NATIONALISM.

"SEE WHAT HAPPENED IN 1958. UNITY BETWEEN EGYPT AND SYRIA HAS REALIZED. THE BAGHDAD (ANTI-COMMUNIST) PACT COLLAPSED AFTER WE HAD FOUGHT IT SINCE 1955. NEW NATIONALISM IS PROGRESSING. WE STARTED FIVE YEAR INDUSTRIALIZATION PLANS IN EGYPT AND SYRIA AND DECIDED TO BUILD THE (ASWAN) HIGH DAM."

REWRITE

A73 (390)

CAIRO--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD NASSER AS2 (MUCH BY WILTON WYNN) K F

HIGH DAM.

THE NASSER ATTACK ON THE COMMUNISTS CAME AT A TIME WHEN EGYPT IS CONCLUDING AN AGREEMENT WITH THE RUSSIANS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF THE FIRST STAGE OF THAT DAM AND WHEN SOVIET ARMS ARE CONTINUING TO ARRIVE FOR HIS ARMED FORCES.

ALONG WITH THESE SOVIET SYMBOLS OF GOOD WILL, HOWEVER, THE COMMUNISTS IN IRAQ RECENTLY STAGED ANTI-U.A.R. STREET DEMONSTRATIONS. AND SYRIAN COMMUNISTS ARE REPORTED STILL AGITATING AGAINST THE UNION WITH EGYPT.

THE STRONG LANGUAGE NASSER USED INDICATES THAT ACCEPTANCE OF SOVIET AID HAS NOT CRIPPLED HIS FREEDOM OF ACTION POLITICALLY.

THE PORT SAID SPEECH WAS SEEN AS ANOTHER STRAW IN THE WIND INDICATING THAT NASSER'S RELATIONS WITH THE WEST ARE IMPROVING SOMEWHAT, ALTHOUGH RECONCILIATION IS STILL FAR OFF.

ANTI-WESTERN PROPAGANDA FROM CAIRO HAS TONED DOWN MARKEDLY AND THE EGYPTIANS CURRENTLY ARE NEGOTIATING WITH BOTH THE BRITISH AND THE FRENCH TOWARD A SETTLEMENT OF THEIR ECONOMIC DIFFERENCES.

NASSER PAID A BRIEF TRIBUTE TO THE SOVIET UNION FOR THE ULTIMATUM TO THE BRITISH-FRENCH FORCES IN NOVEMBER 1956 WHICH HELPED TO END THE SUEZ WAR AND HE ATTACKED THE BRITISH AND FRENCH GOVERNMENTS OF THAT PERIOD FOR AGGRESSION AGAINST EGYPT.

IN HIS 75-MINUTE SPEECH NASSER MADE NO MENTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

AS74OPES

JUL 27 1959

PRESIDENT LONDON PASSED
W ANTICIPATE YARCD

CAIRO, JULY 16 (AP)--THE CAIRO GOVERNMENT TODAY REPORTED "AN ATMOSPHERE OF AMITY AND UNDERSTANDING" IN A SECRET MEETING BETWEEN PRESIDENT NASSER AND PREMIER KHRUSHCHEV OF SOVIET RUSSIA.

"A MEETING TOOK PLACE THURSDAY IN MOSCOW BETWEEN PRESIDENT GAMAL ABDEL NASSER AND PREMIER NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV OF THE U.S.S.R.," SAID A TERSE STATEMENT FROM THE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE.

"THE TWO LEADERS EXCHANGED VIEWS ON DEVELOPMENT OF THE PRESENT INTERNATIONAL SITUATION AND WHAT IS NEEDED FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF PEACE. AN ATMOSPHERE OF AMITY AND UNDERSTANDING PREVAILED DURING THE MEETING."

THE MEETING OF KHRUSHCHEV AND THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC CAME AS A COMPLETE SURPRISE HERE.

NASSER HAD BEEN EXPECTED RETURN HOME ABOARD HIS YACHT AL-HORRIYA AFTER A 10-DAY VISIT TO YUGOSLAVIA. HE LEFT BELGRADE MONDAY. THE DAY PRO-NASSER ELEMENTS SEIZED POWER IN IRAQ.

AL42

CAIRO RADIO ALSO REPORTED AFTER FIFTH GRAF "NASSER HAD A 2 H 2 IN DRAL."

THE MIDDLE EAST NEWS AGENCY GAVE THE FOLLOWING ACCOUNT OF HOW THE [illegible] MEETING TOOK PLACE:

NASSER FLEW FROM BELGRADE, YUGOSLAVIA, LAST SATURDAY (DIC) FOR THE [illegible] TO HELP IN SAVING OF BAGHDAD [illegible] WHEN [illegible] ARRIVED AT [illegible] HE WAS GREETED BY [illegible] AND [illegible] OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS. NASSER'S [illegible] TO IRAQ WERE NOT [illegible] TO DISCUSS THE SITUATION, FROM [illegible] ACCORDING TO REPORTS OF U.A.R. [illegible] NASSER'S [illegible] TO BAGHDAD, FLEW BACK TO BELGRADE, FROM WHERE HE WENT [illegible] TO MOSCOW, FLEW BACK TO BELGRADE AGAIN, AND [illegible] FLEW TO MOSCOW WHERE THEY ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

NASSER HAD TWO MEETINGS WITH KHRUSHCHEV WHICH LASTED EIGHT HOURS [illegible] VIEWED THE MAIN QUESTIONS [illegible] INTERNATIONAL SITUATION AND [illegible] OF PEACE.

[illegible] ALSO [illegible] THE U.A.R. AND THE U.S.S.R.

[illegible] SAID NASSER IS NOW IN ALEXANDRIA TONIGHT.

BY MIDNIGHT LAST NIGHT [illegible] SAID NASSER ARRIVED TODAY IN DAMASCUS, CAPITAL OF THE U.A.R. NORTHERN [illegible] OF SYRIA.

AL2B

THE AGENCY SAID NASSER MET WITH SYRIAN CABINET MINISTERS. IN CAIRO, THE STATE MINISTER FOR PRESIDENTIAL AFFAIRS AND ACTING FOREIGN MINISTER, ALI SABRY, SUMMONED U.S. AMBASSADOR [illegible] FOR A MEETING.

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AL2B

THE AGENCY SAID NASSER MET WITH SYRIAN CABINET MINISTERS. IN CAIRO, THE STATE MINISTER FOR PRESIDENTIAL AFFAIRS AND ACTING FOREIGN MINISTER, ALI SABRY, SUMMONED U.S. AMBASSADOR [illegible] FOR A MEETING.

THE NEWS ALSO CAUGHT YUGOSLAVIA BY SURPRISE. REPORTS FROM BELGRADE SAID INFORMANTS THERE SUGGESTED NASSER PROBABLY HEADED STRAIGHT FOR COMMUNIST ALBANIA AFTER LEAVING BRIONI AND WAS PICKED UP THERE FOR THE FLIGHT TO MOSCOW.

THEY SAID NASSER GAVE NO INKLING OF PLANS TO SEE KHRUSHCHEV AND IN FACT CREATED THE IMPRESSION OF GETTING COOLER TOWARD THE SOVIET UNION.

NASSER'S VISIT TO YUGOSLAVIA WAS GENERALLY INTERPRETED AS A SIGN OF INDEPENDENCE FROM THE KREMLIN BLOC, WHICH HAS DENOUNCED TITO AS A TRAITOR TO COMMUNISM.

YUGOSLAVIA SUPPORTS NASSER IN THE PRESENT CRISIS. REGARDLESS OF RUSSIAN POLICIES, YUGOSLAVIA PUBLICLY RECOGNIZED THE NEW REGIME IN IRAQ, BUT MADE IT CLEAR THAT IT HAS NOT DONE SO TO PLEASE THE SOVIETS.

IN LONDON, THE EVENING NEWS SPECULATED THAT NASSER "POSSIBLY AGREED, OR RECEIVED, OFFERS OF HELP FROM RUSSIA IN STABILIZING THE POSITION OF THE NEW IRAQI REPUBLIC."

THE SOVIET UNION HAS RECOGNIZED THE REBEL REGIME IN BAGHDAD.

THE CHILD XXX FOURTH GRAF ORIGINAL A79 ET SEQ UNDER LONDON DATE AND DELETING FIRST LEAD LONDON A100

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NASSER

AP FOREIGN SERVICE ADVANCE FOR SUNDAY AMS JULY 20

BY WILTON WYNN

(ADVANCE) BEIRUT, JULY 19 (AP)-GAMAL ABDEL NASSER IS A COUNTRY BOY WHO CAME TO TOWN FROM THE REMOTE HINTERLAND OF EGYPT. OUT OF A BLEAK BACKGROUND AMONG THE HAVE-NOTS, HE HAS WORKED UP TO OPPORTUNISTIC POWER THAT MAY AFFECT THE FATE OF THE WORLD.

NOW HE HAS MADE SUCH A SPLASH THAT ALL THE MIDDLE EAST--AND MUCH OF THE WORLD BEYOND--IS CHOOSING UP SIDES TO FIGHT FOR OR AGAINST HIM IN A SHOWDOWN CRISIS.

AND FOR THE SECOND TIME IN LESS THAN TWO YEARS THE WEST IS THROWING MILITARY MIGHT AT HIM.

TO YOUNG ARAB NATIONALISTS EVERYWHERE NASSER MAY BE THE MOST POPULAR ARAB SINCE THE PROPHET MOHAMED EMERGED IN THE 7TH CENTURY A.D. OR PERHAPS SINCE SALKDIN, WHO REPULSED THE CHRISTIAN CRUSADERS A FEW CENTURIES LATER. ANYWAY, HE HOLDS A PROMISE OF REVIVAL OF LOST GLORIES.

IN THE WEST NASSER IS REGARDED AS THE GREATEST THREAT TO WESTERN INTERESTS OUTSIDE THE IRON CURTAIN.

WHAT WERE THE CIRCUMSTANCES THAT MADE THE COUNTRY BOY INTO AN INTERNATIONAL ISSUE?

IT ALL STARTED IN THE DIRTY VILLAGE OF BENI MER, 500 MILES UP THE NILE FROM CAIRO. NASSER'S FATHER WAS A BADLY PAID POSTAL CLERK. THE FAMILY LIVED IN POVERTY IN AN AREA POPULATED BY RICH FEUDAL LANDLORDS.

THE RICH FAMILIES THERE STILL BOAST THAT THEY NEVER SPOKE TO THE ABDEL NASSER FAMILY.

THE ABDEL NASSERS MOVED TO THE CITY WHEN GAMAL WAS STILL A BOY. IN THE BIG TOWN GAMAL MOVED INTO A COSMOPOLITAN WORLD WHERE HE WAS REGARDED AS INFERIOR SIMPLY BECAUSE HE WAS AN EGYPTIAN.

IN CAIRO, IN THOSE DAYS, IT WAS A BIG ADVANTAGE TO BE A FOREIGNER. IF YOU HAD A FOREIGN PASSPORT YOU COULD COMMIT MURDER IN BROAD DAYLIGHT AND EGYPTIAN LAW COULD NOT TOUCH YOU. FOREIGNERS WERE EXEMPT FROM ALMOST ALL TAXATION.

ARABIC WAS THE LANGUAGE OF THE EGYPTIANS--BUT THE STREET SIGNS WERE IN ENGLISH. THE ROYAL FAMILY KNEW FRENCH, ENGLISH, ITALIAN AND TURKISH, BUT ALMOST NO ARABIC.

IN SHORT, CAIRO WAS A FOREIGNERS' PARADISE.

ONE HUNDRED PER CENT EGYPTIANS WERE LAUGHED AT AND DESPISED.

A166

THIS HUMILIATION LEFT SCARS IN THE PERSONALITY OF GAMAL ABDEL NASSER. HE MADE UP HIS MIND TO GIVE THE GYPTIAN PEOPLE DIGNITY. AND HE INTENDED TO DO IT BY KICKING THE FOREIGNERS.

THAT'S ABOUT AS MUCH OF AN IDEOLOGY NASSER EVER DEVELOPED. IT CAN BE SUMMED UP IN HIS OWN WORDS:

"WE WILL NEVER ACCEPT ANYTHING FROM THE WEST WHICH WILL INFRINGE ON OUR INDEPENDENCE OR OUR DIGNITY. WE WILL RETURN BLOW FOR BLOW, SLAP FOR SLAP."

THE PLATFORM RANG A BELL IN THE ARAB WORLD. FROM BAHARAIN TO BENGASI MILLIONS OF ARABS SUFFERED FROM THE SAME SENSE THAT PLAGUED NASSER. THEY MADE HIM THEIR MODERN SALADIN BECAUSE HE COULD STAND UP IN THE FACT OF THE WEST, BECAUSE EISENHOWER AND HAMMARSKJOLD AND MACMILLAN HAVE TO HOLD AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE TO DISCUSS THE BOY FROM BENI MER.

NASSER DIDN'T HAVE TO OFFER THE ARABS A BETTER LIFE. HIS POLICIES SOMETIMES HURT THEM ECONOMICALLY. THEY LOVED IT BECAUSE HE MADE THEM FEEL EQUAL TO THE WEST.

NASSER'S AIMS ARE AS VAGUE AS HIS IDEOLOGY. BUT HE IS DETERMINED TO ROOT OUT WESTERN CONTROL WHEREVER IT MAY BE IN THE ARAB WORLD AND AFRICA. HE WANTS LIKE-MINDED REGIMES IN THE ARAB WORLD UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF EGYPT. THE FORM OF THIS SYSTEM IS SECONDARY. IT MAY BE A POLITICAL UNION, FEDERATION OR A SIMPLE ALIGNMENT.

BUT HE CAN TOLERATE NO ARAB LEADERS WHO FOLLOW THE WEST AGAINST EGYPT.

THIS POLICY HAS A TWO-FOLD PURPOSE:

1. IF ARABS UNITE BEHIND NASSER, HIS BARGAINING POWER WITH THE WEST INCREASES. EGYPT THEN BECOMES VASTLY MORE IMPORTANT INTERNATIONALLY.

2. THIS POLICY TENDS TO ELIMINATE THE POSSIBILITY THAT HE WILL BE UNDERMINED BY ARAB GOVERNMENTS AROUND HIM. THAT EXPLAINS HIS BITTERNESS TOWARD JORDAN'S KING HUSSEIN, LEBANON'S PRESIDENT CHAMOUN, AND THE LATE PREMIER NURI SAID OF IRAQ.

WHEN YOU FEEL DULLES INSULTS YOU, NATIONALIZE THE SUEZ CANAL; WHEN YOU READ IN THE PAPERS THAT THE CANADIAN PRIME MINISTER SAID SOMETHING NASTY ABOUT EGYPT, REFUSE TO ALLOW CANADIAN TROOPS TO JOIN THE U.N. FORCE IN GAZA; WHEN THE BIG POWERS GET DIFFICULT, BUY ARMS FROM RUSSIA--RECOGNIZE RED CHINA OR DO ANYTHING ELSE THAT WILL MAKE THEM BOIL.

IN IRAQ, NURI SAID GAVE HIS PEOPLE UNPARALLELED ECONOMIC PROSPERITY. BUT THEY HATED HIM BECAUSE HE ACCEPTED BEING A JUNIOR PARTNER OF THE WEST, A THING NASSER WILL NEVER DO.

THIS, IN SHORT, IS A SECRET OF NASSER'S SUCCESS. THE REST IS EASY. HIS HUGE PROPAGANDA MACHINE IS EFFECTIVE MAINLY BECAUSE ARAB NATIONALISTS LIKE WHAT NASSER HAS DONE TO THE WEST. NOW THEY BELIEVE ANYTHING HIS RADIO STATIONS SAY.

THAT'S WHY HIS AGENTS IN EVERY MIDDLE EASTERN CAPITAL FIND A WILLING MASS OF PEOPLE READY TO RIOT, SHOOT, KILL AND MAIM IN NASSER'S NAME. THAT'S WHY HIS PICTURES HANG OVER REBEL BARRICADES IN THE STREETS OF BEIRUT AND BAGHDAD. AND MAYBE THAT IS WHY THE WEST HAS NEVER BEEN ABLE TO COPE WITH HIM.

END ADVANCE FOR SUNDAY AMS JULY 20; MOVED JULY 17

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Nasser

JUL 17 1958

BULLETIN

CAIRO, JULY 14 (AP)--PRESIDENT NASSER DECLARED TONIGHT THE UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC IS A "SHIELD TO THE MIDDLE EAST."

BULLETIN MATCH

CAIRO--FIRST AID NASSER (ASS) U.A.R. STATES."

NASSER IS EN ROUTE HOME FROM A 12-DAY VISIT TO YUGOSLAVIA. HIS STATEMENT WAS SENT FROM ABOARD HIS YACHT AND BROADCAST BY CAIRO RADIO.

NASSER WARNED THAT ANY AGGRESSION AGAINST THE NEWLY PROCLAIMED IRAQI REPUBLIC WILL BE CONSIDERED AN AGGRESSION AGAINST THE UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT AND SYRIA.

NASSER ADDED THAT IF SUCH A SITUATION ARISES, THE U.A.R. WILL BE BOUND BY ITS OBLIGATIONS TOWARD THE IRAQI REPUBLIC IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ARAB COLLECTIVE SECURITY PACT.

PLANNED

BULLETIN

CAIRO--EGYPT AND SYRIA ARE A U.A.R. SECURITY PACT.

NASSER SAID: "THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA BY ITS ATTITUDE AGAINST IRAQ AND BY ITS ATTEMPT TO LAND MARINES IN LEBANON DESPITE A U.N. OFFICIAL DENIAL OF THE... ONLY REVEALS AMERICA'S INTENTIONS TOWARD THE ARAB WORLD AND ITS (AMERICA'S) ATTEMPTS TO SUPPRESS ARE DOOMED TO FAIL."

HE CHARGED THAT THE UNITED STATES IGNORED THE PRESENCE OF THE U.N. WHICH HAS AN OBSERVER TEAM IN LEBANON, AND WAS VIOLATING U.N. RESOLUTIONS AND UNDERMINE IT WORK.

U.N. WHICH HAS AN OBSERVER TEAM IN LEBANON, AND WAS VIOLATING U.N. RESOLUTIONS AND UNDERMINES IT WORK.

UNDATED

A73

(400)

NIGHT LEAD NASSER

CAIRO, MAY 16 (AP)-PRESIDENT NASSER RETURNED TODAY FROM AN 18-DAY STATE VISIT TO THE SOVIET UNION, BRINGING WITH HIM PREMIER KHRUSHCHEV'S PLEDGE OF SOVIET HELP TO UNITE THE ARAB WORLD.

NASSER DELIVERED A FIGHTING SPEECH TO WELCOMING THOUSANDS HERE.

HE PROMISED THE UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC'S MILITARY AID TO SUPPORT YEMEN IN CLASHES WITH BRITAIN OVER THE ADEN PROTECTORATE.

YEMEN IS FEDERATED WITH THE U.A.R.

"IN THE NAME OF THE U.A.R. PEOPLE I ANNOUNCE WE SUPPORT YEMEN WITH ALL OUR STRENGTH ECONOMICALLY AND MILITARILY AGAINST ANY KIND OF AGGRESSION," NASSER SAID.

THE CHEERING, BANNER-WAVING CROWD OF ABOUT 10,000 FREQUENTLY INTERRUPTED HIS SPEECH WITH CRIES OF APPROVAL.

NASSER CALLED LIES LEBANESE LEADERS' ALLEGATIONS THAT THE U.A.R. HAD INTERFERED TO CAUSE THE CURRENT CRISIS IN LEBANON. HE SAID THE U.A.R. HAD NOTHING TO DO WITH THE ANTI-GOVERNMENT RIOTING IN LEBANON THAT LEFT SEVERAL SCORE DEAD DURING THE PAST WEEK.

THE U.A.R. CHIEF CHARGED THE ASSASSINATION OF A PRO-NASSER EDITOR IN BEIRUT SET OFF THE CRISIS THERE. NOW, NASSER SAID, THE LEBANESE WANT TO TURN AN INTERNAL PROBLEM INTO AN EXTERNAL ONE SO THEY CAN PRETEND THE U.A.R. IS INTERFERING AND ASK FOR FOREIGN HELP.

NASSER SAID HE HAD INFORMED U.S. AMBASSADOR RAYMOND HARE THAT THE U.A.R. WILL SUPPORT LEBANON'S INDEPENDENCE, WILL NOT TRY TO FORCE LEBANON INTO THE U.A.R., AND WILL PROTECT LEBANON FROM ANY INTERFERENCE BY OTHERS.

NASSER FLEW BACK FROM MOSCOW TO THE ABU SUWEIR MILITARY AIRPORT, 30 MILES EAST OF CAIRO, IN A SPECIAL SOVIET TU104 JET AIRLINER. AN EGYPTIAN AIR FORCE PLANE FLEW HIM TO THE AL MAZA MILITARY AIRPORT OUTSIDE CAIRO WHERE GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS AND THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS GREETED HIM.

IN MOSCOW, KHRUSHCHEV DESCRIBED NASSER AS "THE OUTSTANDING LEADER OF ALL THE ARAB PEOPLES" AND TOLD HIM "THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT WANTS SOLIDARITY OF THE ARAB PEOPLE UNDER YOUR LEADERSHIP."

THE TWO SIGNED A STATEMENT YESTERDAY EXPRESSING AGREEMENT ON MOST SOVIET FOREIGN POLICY.

BUT NASSER TOLD THE CROWD HERE HIS VISIT TO THE SOVIET UNION HAS CONVINCED HIM THE POLICY OF NON-ALIGNMENT WITH

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NY BLOC IS CORRECT.

FOR THE FIRST TIME, NASSER SAID, THE UNITED STATES "RECOGNIZES OUR NEUTRALITY AND ANNOUNCES HER RESPECT TOWARD IT."

HE SAID THAT BEFORE HE LEFT FOR MOSCOW, THE UNITED STATES INFORMED HIM IT IS ADOPTING A NEW POLICY TOWARD THE U.A.R. BASED ON RESPECT "OF OUR NEUTRALITY AND INDEPENDENCE." HE ADDED THAT HE FEELS THE AMERICAN PEOPLE ARE AIMING AND WORKING FOR PEACE.

IF THE UNITED STATES WANTS TO ESTABLISH FRIENDLY RELATIONS "AND IF THEIR INTENTIONS ARE REALLY FRIENDLY, THEN WE WELCOME THIS FRIENDSHIP," NASSER SAID.

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MAY 4 1968

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A32
NIGHT LEAD NASSER 430

Nasser

SEP 27 1957

BY WILTON WYNN

CAIRO, EGYPT, SEPT. 27 (AP)-PRESIDENT NASSER SAYS HE DOES NOT BELIEVE SYRIA HAS GONE COMMUNIST AND IS SURE THAT COUNTRY "WILL NOT FALL UNDER ANY FOREIGN CONTROL."

AS HE PUTS IT:

"THE SYRIANS ARE NATIONALISTS. ONE SHOULD UNDERSTAND THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN NATIONALISM AND COMMUNISM. I KNOW PERSONALLY MOST LEADING SYRIAN ARMY OFFICERS, AND I KNOW NONE OF THEM ARE COMMUNISTS."

THE EGYPTIAN PRESIDENT RECEIVED THE ASSOCIATED PRESS AND NATIONAL BROADCASTING CO. CORRESPONDENTS FOR A JOINT INTERVIEW IN THE GARDEN OF HIS HOMEIINSIDE AN ARMY COMPOUND IN ABBASSAIA, A CAIRO SUBURB. NONE OF HIS ADVISORS WAS PRESENT AND HE ANSWERED QUESTIONS WITHOUT NOTES.

ASKED IF EGYPT MIGHT MEDIATE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN SYRIA AND THE UNITED STATES, NASSER SAID HE DID NOT BELIEVE IN MEDIATION, BUT SUGGESTED THAT THE U.S. GOVERNMENT "CONTACT SYRIAN OFFICIALS AND TALK DIRECTLY" INSTEAD OF SENDING ENVOYS TO "CAPITALS AROUND SYRIA TO LEARN ABOUT SYRIA."

THIS WAS AN OBVIOUS REFERENCE TO THE RECENT VISIT OF LOY W. HENDERSON OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT TO TURKEY AND LEBANON.

NASSER ALSO SAID HE "WOULD HAVE NO OBJECTION" TO MEETING PRESIDENT EISENHOWER TO DISCUSS A MIDDLE EAST SETTLEMENT IF THE PRESIDENT TOOK THE INITIATIVE.

"I AM READY TO DO ANYTHING POSSIBLE FOR THE CAUSE OF PEACE," HE DECLARED. "I'VE TOLD THEM (THE UNITED STATES) EGYPT IS READY TO BE FRIENDLY AND THAT IT IS IN EGYPT'S INTERESTS TO BE FRIENDLY.

"WE ARE READY TO DO ANYTHING EXCEPT GIVE UP OUR SOVEREIGNTY AND DIGNITY. BUT THE POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES APPEARS AIMED AT ISOLATING EGYPT AND CONTINUING TO APPLY ECONOMIC PRESSURES AGAINST EGYPT."

IN WASHINGTON THE STATE DEPARTMENT SAID THAT AS FAR AS IT KNOWS THERE ARE NO PLANS FOR A MEETING OF THE PRESIDENT WITH NASSER.

NASSER SHARPLY DEFENDED HIS POLICY OF "POSITIVE NEUTRALITY" BETWEEN EAST AND WEST WHICH HE SAID HE BELIEVED WOULD AID THE CAUSE OF PEACE.

"BUT THIS DOES NOT MEAN NEUTRALITY BETWEEN CAPITALISM AND COMMUNISM. WE HAVE ADOPTED THE CAPITALIST SYSTEM IN EGYPT AND WE ARE AGAINST COMMUNISM IN EGYPT."

AS FOR ECONOMIC ISSUES WITH THE UNITED STATES, HE SAID EGYPT WAS IN BETTER SHAPE ECONOMICALLY THAN TWO YEARS AGO AND HAD FOUND A WAY TO RECOVER ITS BLOCKED DOLLAR ASSETS IN THE UNITED STATES "WITH OR WITHOUT AMERICAN APPROVAL." THE PLAN WOULD BECOME CLEAR IN TWO OR THREE MONTHS, HE ADDED.

A33

REITERATING COMPLETE SUPPORT FOR SYRIA IF SHE IS ATTACKED, HE SAID THE FORM OF THIS SUPPORT, INCLUDING WHETHER EGYPTIAN TROOPS WOULD BE SENT TO SYRIA, WOULD DEPEND ON "THE KIND OF AGGRESSION" THAT OCCURRED.

ASKED IF EGYPT WOULD CONTINUE THIS ALL-OUT SUPPORT IF SYRIA WENT COMMUNIST, HE SAID: "I AM SURE SYRIA WILL NOT FALL UNDER WNY FOREIGN CONTROL."

HE WARNED THAT "IF ISRAEOU C

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FOREIGN CONTROL."

HE WARNED THAT "IF ISRAEL CONTINUES GETTING MORE ARMS," EGYPT MIGHT FEEL IT NECESSARY TO GO SHOPPING FOR MORE ARMAMENT FOR HERSELF.

ISRAELI PREMIER DAVID BEN-GURION'S "POLICY OF FORCING PEACE" HAD FAILED, HE SAID, AND "NOW SOMETHING ELSE MUST BE TRIED."

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A34

A53

NASSER

NIGHT LEAD NASSER (500)

ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT, JULY 26 (AP)-PRESIDENT NASSER TOLD CHEERING EGYPTIAN HOLIDAY CROWDS TONIGHT THE EISENHOWER DOCTRINE "HAD STRINGS" AND THAT WAS WHY HE REJECTED IT.

BUT HE PRAISED THE U.S. STAND WITH EGYPT ON THE ISRAELI AND BRITISH-FRENCH INVASIONS OF EGYPT LAST OCTOBER-NOVEMBER.

NASSER TOLD HIS NATIONAL AUDIENCE THE BRITISH-FRENCH INVASION OF THE SUEZ WAS NOT TO PROTECT THE CANAL AS PROCLAIMED BUT TO BRING THE EGYPTIANS TO THEIR KNEES.

"WE CANNOT FORGET THE UNITED STATES STAND AGAINST AGGRESSION," NASSER SAID AT THE MASS RALLY IN ALEXANDRIA'S LIBERATION SQUARE, ON THE SAME SPOT A YEAR AGO TODAY HE ANNOUNCED EGYPT WAS NATIONALIZING THE SUEZ CANAL CO. THE RALLY CELEBRATED THE FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE OUSTER AND EXILE OF KING FAROUK.

NASSER'S TWO-HOUR SPEECH WAS BROADCAST BY THE STATE RADIO. MILLIONS OF EGYPTIANS LISTENED THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

NASSER SAID THAT IF EGYPT HAD ACCEPTED THE OFFER OF AID UNDER THE EISENHOWER DOCTRINE--AIMED TO STEM COMMUNISM IN THE MIDDLE EAST--IT WOULD HAVE MEANT EGYPT FOLLOWING IN AMERICA'S FOOTSTEPS.

"WE DO NOT BELIEVE IN ALLIANCES AND THE EISENHOWER DOCTRINE HAD CERTAIN CONDITIONS," NASSER SAID. "IT HAD STRINGS.

"FOR THIS REASON WE REJECTED IT....

"IF EISENHOWER HAS HIS POLICY, WE ALSO HAVE OUR OWN POLICY. IT IS THE POLICY OF BANDUNG WHICH IS NEUTRALITY AND COOPERATION WITH THE WHOLE WORLD."

BANDUNG, INDONESIA, WAS THE SITE OF THE 1955 AFRICAN-ASIAN CONFERENCE THAT SPELLED OUT A NEUTRALIST POLICY TO WHICH EGYPT, INDIA, CEYLON AND OTHER COUNTRIES PLEDGED ADHERENCE.

AFTER LAUDING THE U.S. OPPOSITION TO THE BRITISH-FRENCH-ISRAELI ATTACK, NASSER COMPLAINED THAT THE U.S. POLICY TOWARD EGYPT CHANGED AFTER ISRAELI TROOPS WITHDREW FROM EGYPTIAN SOIL.

NASSER TOLD HIS CHEERING THOUSANDS "WE GET TOGETHER ONE YEAR AFTER A BITTER STRUGGLE AND AFTER WE HAVE HOISTED THE BANNER OF LIBERTY AND HONOR...IT WAS INDEED A LONG YEAR AND WE EMERGED STRONGER THAN EVER AND MORE DETERMINED TO DEFEND OUR LIBERTY.

A54

"IT WAS A YEAR OF NATIONAL STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE AND WE WON, THANKS TO YOUR NATIONAL CONSCIOUSNESS AND THANKS TO GOD'S AID."

HE ACCUSED BRITAIN AND FRANCE OF IMPERIALIST DESIGNS IN THE ATTACK, FRANCE SEEING A CHANCE TO STRIKE AT EGYPT AND BRITAIN TO REOCCUPY THE CANAL.

THE LONDON SUEZ CONFERENCE BEGAN TO CALL FOR INTERNATIONALIZATION OF THE CANAL "AND IMPERIALISM WANTED TO IMPOSE ITS POLICY AND TAKE THE CANAL FROM US BY ASKING US TO ACCEPT INTERNATIONALIZATION," NASSER SAID.

HE SAID OF THE ISRAELI ATTACK: "WE HOPED TO GIVE ISRAEL A LESSON AND AVENGE THE BATTLE OF 1948 (THE ARAB-ISRAELI WAR) BUT IT WAS NOT TO BE."

HE ASSERTED THE BRITISH AND FRENCH ACCEPTED A CEASE-FIRE BECAUSE THEY KNEW THEY WERE BEATEN AND COULD NEVER GET THE EGYPTIAN PEOPLE TO HELP THEM OCCUPY THE COUNTRY.

TOMORROW NASSER AND HIS OFFICIAL GUESTS WILL REVIEW A NAVAL DISPLAY FROM THE YACHT HURRIYA (LIBERTY). IT IS THE FORMER ROYAL YACHT MAHROUSSA THAT TOOK FAROUK AWAY FROM HERE JULY 26, 1952, INTO EXILE IN ITALY AT THE CLIMAX OF A FOUR-DAY REVOLUTIONARY COUP HEADED BY MAJ. GEN. MOHAMMED NAGUIB AND LT. COL. NASSER. NAGUIB ESCORTED FAROUK ABOARD THE YACHT ON THE FATEFUL DAY FIVE YEARS AGO, THEN WENT ON TO BECOME PREMIER AND EGYPT'S FIRST PRESIDENT, AND NOW HAS LONG BEEN UNDER HOUSE ARREST IN A CAIRO SUBURB.

THE NAVAL DISPLAY WILL INCLUDE DESTROYERS, MINESWEEPERS AND TORPEDO BOATS AS WELL AS SOVIET-MADE SUBMARINES, THE EGYPTIAN PRESS SAID. NASSER IS EXPECTED TO RAISE THE EGYPTIAN FLAG OVER THE THREE SUBMARINES RECENTLY ACQUIRED FROM THE SOVIET UNION.

TA1013PED

A117

NASSER

ALEXANDRIA--1ST ADD NL NASSER (A54) A T M SOVIET UNION.

NASSER'S SPEECH IN LIBERATION SQUARE WOUND UP ON A NOTE OF ARAB NATIONALISM.

TO THE ESTIMATED 250,000 PACKED INTO THE SQUARE AND CROWDING ROOFTOPS AND BALCONIES, HE SAID THERE WAS ANOTHER WAR INVOLVING BRITAIN GOING ON IN OMAN AND ADDED:

"IN OMAN AND IN ALL ARAB COUNTRIES, FROM THE ATLANTIC OCEAN TO THE PERSIAN GULF, ARAB NATIONALISM EXISTS IN THE HEART OF EVERY ARAB. DOLLARS AND INTRIGUES WILL NOT DESTROY NATIONALISM. WITH GOD'S HELP ARAB NATIONALISM WILL BE VICTORIOUS IN THESE BATTLES."

HE ALSO CALLED FOR SUPPORT OF ALGERIAN NATIONALISTS' FIGHT FOR INDEPENDENCE FROM FRANCE.

IN HIS COMPLAINT AGAINST U.S. POLICY, NASSER SAID THE UNITED STATES AIMED AT DOMINATING THE MIDDLE EAST BY DRAWING OTHER ARAB COUNTRIES INTO ITS SPHERE OF INFLUENCE AND SOUGHT TO RESOLVE THE OLD PALESTINE DISPUTE IN ISRAEL'S FAVOR.

THE MASSED CROWED ROARED ITS APPROVAL OF NASSSER'S WORDS WITH CRIES OF "YAIISH GAMAL." (LONG LIVE GAMAL.").

TA1013PED

A151 (AGENCIES AND RADIO OUT)
ADVANCE FOR AMS SUNDAY, SEPT. 30--NOTE DATE--FROM AP NEWSFEATURES
- - -
NASSER (1550)
- - -
AMN PRINT SUBSCRIBERS WILL BE MAILED PICTURE OF EGYPTIAN PRESIDENT NASSER READING NEWSPAPER REPORTS ON HIS SEIZURE OF THE SUEZ CANAL
- - -
(EDITOR'S NOTE: AS THE MAN WHO PERSONALLY SET IN MOTION THE MOST VOLATILE WORLD CRISIS SINCE KOREA, EGYPT'S GAMAL ABDEL NASSER TODAY OCCUPIES A GLOBAL SPOTLIGHT. BUT WHAT IS HIS OWN PERSONAL REACTION TO THE CHAIN OF EVENTS HE STARTED? AND WHAT DOES HE FORESEE IN THE FUTURE IF BRITAIN AND FRANCE RESORT TO FORCE TO REGAIN CONTROL OF THE SUEZ CANAL? HERE'S A NEW PROFILE OF NASSER, SET AGAINST THE SUEZ CRISIS, WHICH OFFERS ANSWERS TO THESE AND OTHER VITAL QUESTIONS.)
BY WILTON WYNN
(ADVANCE) CAIRO, SEPT. 29 (AP)--A BLACK VEIL WEIGHTED WITH SILVER COINS AND JEWELRY HID THE OLD SHEPHERD WOMAN'S FACE BUT HER EYES MUST HAVE SHONE AS SHE LOOKED ACROSS THE DITCH OF WATER TOWARD SINAI AND LIFTED A SCRAWNY HAND TO COUNT THE SHIPS THAT PASSED.
WHEN THE 16TH AND LAST SHIP OF THE CONVOY HAD PASSED IN THE SUEZ CANAL THE OLD WOMAN CRIED OUT:
"LONG LIVE GAMAL ABDEL NASSER!"
WHILE HER BLACK GOATS NIBBLED AT CACTUS AND DESERT SHRUBS ON THE CANAL BANK THE OLD WOMAN IN BLACK WAS ENJOYING THE SIGHT OF A MULTI-MILLION DOLLAR PROPERTY THAT SHE NOW CALLED HER OWN. THANKS TO GAMAL ABDEL NASSER THE SUEZ CANAL NOW BELONGED TO EGYPT. EVERY SHIP THAT WENT THROUGH COULD MEAN MONEY IN THE BANK FOR EGYPT AND BETTER LIVES FOR EGYPTIANS.
T PASSING HEADED OF SHIPS T

FOR EGYPTIANS.
ON THE BRIDGES OF SHIPS THAT PASSED, WEARY EGYPTIAN PILOTS GRIPPED THE WHEELS AS THEY WORKED 14-HOUR SHIFTS.
"NAVIGATION MUST NOT STOP," THEY SAID. "WE WILL KEEP IT GOING FOR GAMAL."
TO EGYPTIANS TODAY THE PHRASE "THE SHIPS MUST GO THROUGH THE CANAL" HAS BECOME AS DRAMATIC AS "THE MAIL MUST GO THROUGH" IN THE OLD WEST. THEY HAVE EMBARKED ON A GREAT NATIONAL VENTURE TO PROVE TO THE WORLD THAT THE EGYPTIANS CAN OPERATE A TECHNICAL ENTERPRISE. AND THEY SEEM READY TO BUCK THE WORLD TO PROVE IT.
ON THE SAME AFTERNOON THE OLD WOMAN COUNTED THE SHIPS THE MAN WHO HAD TAKEN OVER THE CANAL FOR THE EGYPTIANS SHOVED UP AT A MOVIE IN ALEXANDRIA WITH HIS WIFE AND FIVE CHILDREN.
THE BIG MAN AND HIS FAMILY WERE WALKING DOWN THE AISLE TO THEIR SEATS BEFORE THEY WERE RECOGNIZED. A SPONTANEOUS SHOUT "YAISH GAMAL" (LONG LIVE GAMAL) SPLIT THE AIR.

A152 (AGENCIES AND RADIO OUT)
IT WAS SEVERAL MINUTES BEFORE THE CROWD WAS STILLED AND THE PRESIDENT OF EGYPT COULD SETTLE DOWN TO WATCH MARILIN MONROE ON THE SCREEN. AS GAMAL ABDEL NASSER WATCHED THE FILM HE KNEW THAT AROUND THE WORLD, GREAT POWERS WERE DEBATING THE COURSE TO TAKE IN THIS NEW THREAT TO MIDEAST PEACE.
EVER SINCE HE NATIONALIZED THE SUEZ CANAL COMPANY JULY 26, NASSER HAS TRAVELED TO ALEXANDRIA TO RELAX WITH HIS FAMILY EACH TIME A NEW CRISIS DEVELOPED.
BUT ONCE THE CRISIS BREAKS EGYPT'S STRONG MAN IS BACK IN THE SADDLE, WORKING 20 HOURS DAILY, SEEKING ADVICE AND INFORMATION FROM ALL QUARTERS AND FINALLY MAKING THE BIG DECISIONS HIMSELF.
EGYPTIANS SAY NASSER HAS "NERVES OF STEEL," AND THAT THESE REPRESENT THEIR MOST RELIABLE WEAPON IN THE CONFLICT OVER THE SUEZ CANAL. THEY SAY NASSER'S NERVES BROUGHT HIM TO VICTORY OVER KING FAROUK, HELPED HIM THROUGH THE SHARP BARGAINING THAT LED TO THE EVACUATION OF THE BRITISH ARMY FROM THE SUEZ CANAL BASE, HELPED HIM THROUGH THE LONG POLITICAL STRUGGLE TO VICTORY OVER HIS POPULAR ARMY RIVAL, MAJ. GEN. MOHAMED NAGUIB, AND BROUGHT HIM THROUGH THE BITTER BORDER TROUBLES WITH ISRAEL LAST WINTER WHEN A LESS PATIENT MAN MIGHT HAVE BEEN LURED INTO THROWING A PREMATURE PUNCH.
NASSER'S PATIENCE FITS THE ROLE HE CHOSE FOR HIMSELF IN THE EARLY DAYS OF HIS REVOLUTION - THAT OF A BEHIND SCENES CONSPIRATOR.
IT WAS AFTER HE ENTERED THE ARMY AS A SECOND LIEUTENANT THAT NASSER PERFECTED HIS ROLE AS CONSPIRATOR. WHILE FIGHTING ON THE GAZA FRONT DURING THE PALESTINE WAR OF 1948 NASSER PULLED TOGETHER THAT CLIQUE OF OFFICERS KNOWN AS THE FREE OFFICERS MOVEMENT WHICH LATER OVERTHREW KING FAROUK.
IN CREATING THIS REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT NASSER FOLLOWED NO PARTICULAR POLITICAL PARTY. HE WAS THUS ABLE TO DRAW SUPPORT FROM ALL REVOLUTIONARY GROUPS FROM THE COMMUNISTS ON THE FAR LEFT TO THE MOSLEM BRETHREN ON THE EXTREME RIGHT.
HE ALSO FOLLOWED A NONVINDICTIVE LINE, EVEN WHEN OPPOSED OR CROSSED BY ENEMIES. THIS PRINCIPLE EXPLAINS WHY NASSER HAS BEEN LENIENT TOWARD MEN WHO HAVE TURNED AGAINST HIM.
"YOU WILL FIND THAT NASSER NEVER HAS DESERTED A ONETIME FRIEND," ONE OF HIS STALWART BACKERS SAYS.
NASSER KEPT HIMSELF IN THE BACKGROUND OF THE REVOLUTION, EMPHASIZED COLLECTIVE LEADERSHIP AND STRESSED THE MOVEMENT RATHER THAN PERSONALITIES. IT WAS LONG AFTER THE REVOLUTION BEFORE EVEN CLOSE COMRADES KNEW GAMAL WAS INDISPUTABLE LEADER OF THEIR MOVEMENT.

A153 (AGENCIES AND RADIO OUT)
WHILE SETTING UP HIS ANTI-FAROUK COUP NASSER SOUGHT SUPPORT IN THE NAME OF A NONEXISTENT GENERAL WHO WAS "CLOSE TO THE PALACE." A YOUNG, RELATIVELY JUNIOR OFFICER, NASSER ALONE NEVER COULD HAVE WON SUFFICIENT SUPPORT IF HE HAD PRESENTED HIMSELF AS LEADER. THE NON-EXISTENT GENERAL FINALLY HAD ENOUGH OF A FOLLOWING TO OVERTHROW THE FAROUK DYNASTY. NASSER SET UP NAGUIB AS FRONT MAN FOR THE REVOLUTION AND CONTINUED WORKING FROM BEHIND THE SCENES.
A DOZEN OF NASSER'S FELLOW OFFICERS FORMED A "REVOLUTION COMMAND COUNCIL" WHICH OSTENSIBLY HELD SUPREME POWER IN THE COUNTRY. WITHIN THIS FRAMEWORK NASSER CONTROLLED THE COUNTRY. IN TIME THE FRONT MAN SYSTEM BROKE DOWN AND THE REVOLUTION COUNCIL PROVED TOO CLUMSY FOR EFFECTIVE GOVERNMENT. A CHAIN OF CIRCUMSTANCES BROUGHT NASSER TO THE CENTER OF THE STAGE--CLIMAXED WITH HIS ELECTION TO THE PRESIDENCY LAST JUNE.
TODAY NASSER IS HEAD OF THE GOVERNMENT IN NAME AS WELL AS FACT.
HIS ELECTION TO THE PRESIDENCY PRODUCED A NEW PERSONAL CRISIS. HE HAD TO FACE UP TO THE TASK OF WINNING THE SUPPORT OF HIS OWN PEOPLE. HE HAD REMAINED IN A SOLDIER'S UNIFORM RULING UNOFFICIALLY; NOW HE WAS IN A BLUE CIVILIAN SUIT ASKING TO BE ACCEPTED AS A CIVILIAN PRESIDENT.
IN SPITE OF ALL HIS EFFORTS TO THE CONTRARY, NASSER HAD MADE MANY ENEMIES IN HIS CLIMB TO POWER. THE PUBLIC GENERALLY COULD NOT FORGIVE HIM FOR OUSTING THE POPULAR NAGUIB. HE HAD BROKEN THE MOSLEM BROTHERHOOD AND THE WAFD, TWO FORMER MASS PARTIES, AND WAS GENERALLY HATED BY THEIR MEMBERSHIP. THE LANDLORD AND MERCHANT CLASSES WERE AGAINST HIM. INTELLECTUALS AND STUDENT GROUPS COMPLAINED THAT HE CURBED THEIR FREEDOM. COMMUNISTS CALLED HIM A "TOOL OF WESTERN IMPERIALISM."
ON TOP OF IT ALL, NASSER LACKED THE PERSONAL WARMTH TO CHARM CROWDS AND WIN POPULARITY.
HE IS A CLUMSY SPEAKER AND SUFFERS FROM STAGE FRIGHT. ALTHOUGH A BIG MAN (6 FEET, 200 POUNDS) POSSESSING ENDLESS COURAGE, HE QUALS AT HAVING TO FACE CROWDS.
"WHEN HE TRIES TO WAVE AT A CROWD, HE LOOKS LIKE A WOODEN STATUE," A FRIEND ONCE COMPLAINED.
IN PERSONAL CONTACTS, NASSER IS A DIFFERENT MAN. HE HAS AN UNCANNY ABILITY TO DRAW OUT A PERSON HE MEETS, TO PICK HIS BRAINS FOR INFORMATION. HE SPEAKS ENGLISH WITH A HEAVY ACCENT AND DOES IT WITH A BOYISH SINCERITY THAT RARELY FAILS TO CHARM. ALTHOUGH DARK IN COMPLEXION, NASSER HAS GREENISH EYES THAT GIVE HIM AN UNCANNY LOOK.

A154 (AGENCIES AND RADIO OUT)

IN CONVERSATION, HE SOMETIMES BREAKS INTO A SHRILL LAUGH AND NARROWS HIS EYES TO SLITS IN A WAY THAT MAKES HIM LOOK LIKE A HANDSOME DEMON.

"IF NASSER COULD TALK INDIVIDUALLY TO EVERY PERSON IN THE WORLD FOR FIVE MINUTES A WEEK, HE WOULD WIN OVER US ALL," A WESTERN DIPLOMAT ONCE SAID.

UNFORTUNATELY, NASSER COULD NOT SPEAK TO HIS OWN PEOPLE IN THAT WAY. HE HAD WON WIDESPREAD POPULARITY OUTSIDE EGYPT AMONG OTHER ARAB COUNTRIES IN HIS CONFLICTS WITH ISRAEL. BUT HE WAS A PROPHET LACKING HONOR IN HIS OWN COUNTRY -- UNTIL JULY 26.

ON THAT DAY, NASSER FOUND THE FORMULA FOR SUCCESS. HE NATIONALIZED THE SUEZ CANAL CO.

NASSER ANNOUNCED THE NATIONALIZATION IN A SPEECH AT ALEXANDRIA. ON HIS RETURN TO CAIRO HE HEARD THE SPONTANEOUS APPLAUSE OF HIS PEOPLE FOR THE FIRST TIME. HE WAS MOBBED. IT TOOK HIM MORE THAN TWO HOURS TO DRIVE THE FEW BLOCKS FROM THE RAILWAY STATION TO THE PRESIDENT'S OFFICIAL QUARTERS.

THERE ARE SOME OBSERVERS WHO FEAR THIS VICTORY MAY MEAN NASSER'S UNDOING, HOWEVER. THEY FEAR THE PUBLIC RESPONSE TO THE SUEZ CANAL NATIONALIZATION MAY ENCOURAGE NASSER TO TAKE RASH VENTURES UNTIL HE RUINS HIS COUNTRY AND HIMSELF.

AFTER CENTURIES OF FOREIGN DOMINATION, ARAB NATIONALISM IS APT TO BE NEGATIVE AND DESTRUCTIVE. THE ARABS PRIMARILY ARE "AGAINST" THE WEST AND THE LEADER WHO CAN HIT THE WEST HARDEST IS THE MOST POPULAR.

"NASSER CANNOT STIR THE IMAGINATION OF ARAB NATIONALISTS BY BUILDING THE ASWAN HIGH DAM," AN OLD MIDDLE EAST HAND EXPLAINED RECENTLY. "BUT IF THE HIGH DAM WERE ALREADY BUILT WITH WESTERN FINANCING, NASSER COULD CAPTURE THE IMAGINATION OF THE ARAB WORLD BY BLOWING IT UP."

PERSONS CLOSE TO NASSER -- BOTH EGYPTIANS AND FOREIGNERS -- INSIST HE IS NOT AFTER POPULARITY FOR ITS OWN SAKE, HOWEVER. THEY SAY NASSER ACTS THE WAY HE DOES SIMPLY BECAUSE HE FUNDAMENTALLY HAS THE SAME NATIONALISTIC EMOTIOS AS THE MAN IN THE STRE

ACTS THE WAY HE DOES SIMPLY BECAUSE HE FUNDAMENTALLY HAS THE SAME NATIONALISTIC EMOTIONS AS THE MAN IN THE STREET. THE 38-YEAR-OLD LEADER HAS THE SOLID CONVICTION THAT HIS FIRST TASK IS TO ROOT OUT THE LAST VESTIGES OF COLONIALISM FROM THE ARAB WORLD, AND HE HAS DECIDED THIS FIGHT TAKES PRIORITY OVER ECONOMIC REFORMS WHICH HE FORMERLY PUSHED SO VIGOROUSLY.

NASSER'S FRIENDS INSIST HE HAS NOT BECOME MORE ANTI-WESTERN THAN HE WAS IN THE EARLY DAYS OF THE REVOLUTION. THEY SAY THE WEST SIMPLY HAS PUSHED HIM FARTHER AWAY. THEY SUM IT UP LIKE THIS:

THE WEST REFUSED TO GIVE NASSER ARMS FOR DEFENSE AGAINST ISRAEL, AND SO HE TURNED TO THE SOVIET BLOC FOR WEAPONS. THE WEST DREW IRAQ INTO THE BAGHDAD PACT AGAINST NASSER'S VIOLENT OPPOSITION, AND FINALLY, BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES WITHDREW THEIR OFFER OF FINANCING THE ASWAN HIGH DAM AND SO NASSER NATIONALIZED THE SUEZ CANAL CO. AS AN ALTERNATIVE SOURCE OF CAPITAL.

NASSER KNOWS THE BRITISH AND FRENCH ARE OUT TO "GET HIM." HE KNOWS THAT IF THESE POWERS CHOOSE TO USE FORCE IT WILL BE THE END OF CANAL ABDEL NASSER.

BUT TO THIS THREAT, THE BIG MAN SIMPLY REPLIES: "ACCORDING TO THE KORAN THAT WOULD NOT BE AN INGLORIOUS END."

END ADVANCE FOR AMS SUNDAY, SEPT. 30; MOVED SEPT. 21.

SC/MR143AED

No. 4084

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS BIOGRAPHICAL SERVICE

EDITORS: This biographical sketch is intended for your reference library files. Its purpose is twofold: (1) It provides material about the subject for use in connection with his current activities, and (2) the subject's life story is readily available in connection with his death. Inquiries should be addressed to Biographical Editor, The Associated Press, 50 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y.

SKETCH 4084

Issued July 1, 1961

GAMAL ABDEL NASSER

President of Egypt

Born January 15, 1918

[EDITORS: Following is a substitute for Sketch No. 3985 issued April 1, 1957 and lead December 1, 1958.]

(By The Associated Press)

Gamal Abdel Nasser used Arab nationalism as the springboard to power. He gained so much that he was able to alter the political set-up of the turbulent Middle East.

Nasser took—and won—a big gamble in 1956 when he nationalized the Suez Canal Company.

He joined Syria with Egypt to form the United Arab Republic, with himself as its head. He called the U.A.R. the protector of all Arabs and let it be known other countries were welcome to affiliate with it.

The British-French-Israeli invasion of Egypt after he had seized the company operating the vital Suez Canal backfired—the invaders withdrew at the instance of the United Nations, and Nasser's military defeat turned into a resounding political triumph.

He moved ahead with operation of the canal on his own terms, and rebuilt his military forces with Communist help. [Two years after the canal company was nationalized, an agreement was signed by which the U.A.R. agreed to pay nearly 65 million dollars to the company that had a concession to operate the canal until 1968.]

Appealed to Have-Nots

His bandwagon was rolling along the high road. To Arab nationalists everywhere, he held a promise of revival of lost glories. They viewed him as a man of world stature.

Nasser did not invent Arab nationalism, but he symbolized it and was its most successful practitioner.

A man with a bleak have-not background himself, he appealed to others who had experienced poverty and the humility of being considered inferior. Some foreigners in Cairo had looked down on pure-blooded Egyptians during Nasser's early years.

That humiliation left scars. Nasser made up his mind to give the Egyptian people dignity. His ideology could best be summed up in his own words:

"We will never accept anything from the West which will infringe on our independence or our dignity. We will return blow for blow, slap for slap."

Engineered Farouk's Ouster

That platform was popular with the Arab world. Millions of Arabs suffered from the same acuteness of feeling that plagued Nasser. They admired him for the way he stood up to the West.

Nasser didn't have to offer the Arabs a better life. His policies sometimes hurt them economically.

They followed him because he made them feel equal to the West. He was determined to root out Western control wherever it was in the Arab world and in Africa. He wanted like-minded regimes under the leadership of Egypt.

It was Nasser, then a little known lieutenant colonel in the Egyptian army, who engineered the 1952 bloodless coup that snatched the ancient throne of the Pharaohs from under high-living King Farouk. The overthrow of Farouk made Nasser strong man of Egypt.

In 1958 he extended his almost absolute power to some 27 million people in Egypt and Syria when the U.A.R. was formed. Yemen's monarchy later formally federated with this revolutionary organization. Nasser was hailed by the masses in the Middle East as the great Arab unifier.

Pro-Western Iraq Fell

A pro-Nasser coup in midsummer of that year overthrew the pro-Western government of Iraq and resulted in the killing of young King Faisal II.

The United States then sent Marines to protect the pro-Western government of revolt-torn Lebanon. President Dwight D. Eisenhower in effect blamed Russia and Nasser's U.A.R. for fomenting the threat to Lebanon's independence. He accused pro-Egyptian plotters of murdering or driving from office the old government of Iraq.

Simultaneously Britain rushed paratroopers to Jordan to help young King Hussein face up to new threats to his throne. Hussein had asked for such help, charging that the U.A.R. had plotted to overthrow him. He feared a pro-Nasser coup such as the one in Iraq. King Faisal was his cousin.

Nasser said the U.A.R. had nothing to do with the anti-government rioting in Lebanon. But the Beirut government accused it of sparking the rebellion by its virulent propaganda and by aiding the rebels with arms and men from Syria. U.N. observers sent to Lebanon were hindered by the rebels in their efforts to reach the border.

Relations Improved Later

Unquestionably, arms and men went from Syria into both Lebanon and Jordan. The extent of these, and whether the aid was given on Nasser's instructions, was hard to pin down. The Egyptians insisted that the troubles in the two countries stemmed from purely internal causes.

During the turmoil, Nasser made a secret trip to Moscow to confer with Premier Nikita Khrushchev. It was his second visit there in two months.

As time went on, relations between the U.A.R. and Lebanon and Jordan improved.

Early in 1961 Nasser and Premier Saeb Salam of Lebanon exchanged friendly statements following private talks in Damascus. Salam told newsmen after the talks that a new basis for cooperation between the countries had been reached.

A short time later King Hussein and Nasser exchanged messages. The king addressed Nasser as "dear brother" and made a bid for closer cooperation and solidarity between the two Arab countries. Nasser's reply was reserved, but expressed hope for the future.

Helped by Soviet

In 1955, Nasser had turned to the Communists for a military buildup against Israel, Egypt's sworn enemy, after failing to obtain arms from the West. The Communists supplied a vast amount.

The next summer he nationalized the Suez Canal Company which had operated the waterway from the time it was opened in 1869. The British government owned the largest block of stock in the company.

He acted after the West had withdrawn its offer to help finance a $1,300,000,000 project in Egypt, the Aswan High Dam on the Nile River.

Nasser had delayed accepting it for months while reportedly toying with the idea of making a deal with the Soviet Union for financial help. When he did decide at last to accept, the United States and England withdrew their proposals.

The United States acted first. Highly-placed informants said there was a need to put an end to the idea growing in many neutral countries that their best interests lay in playing off the

MORE



GAMAL ABDEL NASSER
(1956)

United States and Russia against each other.

West's Calculated Risk

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles and his top policy advisers were understood to have weighed carefully the dangers involved in canceling the offer, and to have decided that in the circumstances it was best to take a calculated risk. England followed suit.

The Soviet Union then gave financial aid for building the project.

The advantages of the Aswan Dam will be great to the ever-increasing population of the Egyptian region of the U.A.R.

The waters held behind the dam, in the world's largest man-made lake, will be used for irrigation to expand the cultivated area by two million acres, or 30 per cent.

Of the dam Nasser once said:

"For thousands of years the great pyramids of Egypt were foremost among the engineering marvels of the world. They insured life after death to the Pharaohs. . . . The gigantic high dam, more magnificent and 17 times greater than the pyramids, will provide a higher standard of living for all Egyptians."

He Launched Project

Nasser pulled the switch that launched his cherished project early in 1960. Before cheering thousands he thanked the Soviet Union for its financial aid. Yet possibly mindful he still might need help from the West before the seven-to-ten-year project was finished, he declared he bore no rancor.

"We remember the country (the Soviet Union) which agreed to help us in this project," he said. "We celebrate the building of the dam without hatred of those who fought us."

After the Soviet arms deal, the West had to come to regard Nasser as the greatest threat to Western interests outside the Iron Curtain. His good relations with Moscow made some wonder if he was a Communist in disguise. But in December 1958, Nasser sharply attacked the Communists for their opposition to Arab unity.

Ironically, Nasser's turn against the Communists grew out of what had been regarded as his victory over the pro-Western regime in Iraq. Within weeks after the revolution there, Iraq's new strong-man, Abdel Karim Kassem, began weeding Nasserists out of his government and appeared to give Communists a free hand.

He Hit Back

From the beginning, Arab Communists had opposed the merger of Syria and Egypt; now from their new base in Baghdad they opened up with an all-out propaganda campaign against Nasser.

Following his old policy of "returning blow for blow, slap for slap," Nasser hit back at the Communists as he once hit the West. He had a public row with Khrushchev, during which the Soviet leader publicly dubbed Nasser a "hot-headed young man." In a speech Nasser declared that the Soviet Union had not helped Egypt in the Suez crises.

Communists by the hundreds were arrested in Syria and Egypt. Relations between the U.A.R. and Red China once almost reached the breaking point.

All this did not produce a break with Moscow, but it tended to indicate that Nasser's neutrality was sincere. Nasser shifted educational missions from the Soviet bloc to America and benefited from heavy American help amounting to more than 130 million dollars in 1958. The World Bank agreed to finance enlarging of the Suez Canal.

From the time of the 1952 revolution, Nasser fought communism in his own country in a quiet way. The fight became open and public after the Iraqi revolution when Communists made a drive for power in the Arab world. In a 1959 interview, Nasser said:

"I believe the Communists have failed in the Arab world and now are isolated from the Arab people, who regard Communists as agents working against Arab nationalism."

Nasser Visited U.S.

Nasser had never visited a western country until the fall of 1960, when he came to the United States for a meeting of the United Nations General Assembly. While at the U.N., he was one of the most active world leaders in a neutralist move to ease East-West tensions. He said upon leaving that his 10-day visit had left him with a "good impression."

That was, he explained, "that the desire for peace is backed by the full powers of all peoples."

He expressed his "deep thanks" for invitations he had received from various American cities, universities and other groups to make appearances and said he regretted his U.N. duties had prevented him from doing so.

Until Nasser seized the canal, he had been like the biblical prophet who "was not without honor, save in his own country." His conflicts with Israel had won him widespread popularity in all Arab countries except his own, where the public was indifferent or even downright hostile.

Taking over the waterway proved the formula for success at home.

Hailed as Hero

He announced the nationalization of the canal company in a speech at Alexandria. On his return to Cairo he heard the spontaneous applause of his people for the first time. It took more than two hours to drive the few blocks from the railway station to the president's official quarters, so dense was the throng of cheering admirers.

Across the Arab heartland, the name of Nasser was magic. To Near East Arabs, he was like the legendary warrior who swept from distant mountains in daring forays on a hated enemy. He believed in the idea of rooting imperialism, as he called it, out of the Arab world.

Nasser's rise to power had its start in the Palestine war of 1948. In that conflict he was wounded twice and was one of the Egyptian heroes of an engagement in the Negeb desert where his completely surrounded unit refused to admit defeat. The Egyptians eventually broke through the ring after desperate fighting.

During the long days and nights there, Nasser became disgusted with the faulty ammunition and the lack of support from the corrupt Egyptian regime back home. He told his comrades:

"Back home, not here at the front, is our real battle field."

A Born Conspirator

That led to the formation of the "Free Officers Committee," and several years of scheming, plotting, conspiring that resulted in the overthrow of King Farouk in July of 1952.

Described by those who knew him well as a born conspirator, Nasser had a real genius for behind-the-scenes activity. In building up support for his movement, he spoke of a non-existent leader who couldn't be named because "he was a general close to the palace."

After Farouk's overthrow, Nasser continued in the background, setting up Gen. Mohamed Neguib as front man for his revolution. Even after he supplanted Naguib in the premiership, Nasser was still reluctant to rule personally. He stuck to an Egyptian-style collective leadership, composed of a nine-man Revolution Command Council.

That was a temporary expedient, however, until Nasser could devise machinery for a return to civilian government. That was achieved in a June 1956 election that chose him president and ratified a constitution. He had no opposition for the presidency. With the return of constitutional government, he became ruler of Egypt in name as well as in fact.

Negotiated British Evacuation

While Naguib was the nominal leader, Nasser, as vice-premier, did the important administration work, including the negotiating for evacuation of British troops from the Suez Canal zone. A treaty providing for the evacuation of 83,000 Britons garrisoned there was signed in the fall of 1954. Nasser said that fulfilled his "life's dream."

Naguib traveled around the country making speeches and spreading good will. That brought him considerable popularity and he began acting less and less like an obedient tool. Nasser then supplanted him.

The unhorsing of Naguib in February of 1954 resulted in a surprising outburst of popular resentment that frankly shocked Nasser and his backers. Naguib had become the idol of Nile Valley masses. Reluctantly the Nasser faction restored him to the premiership, presidency and his other offices, including that of head of the Revolution Council. However, they soon ousted him again.

Among the varied explanations for the popular opposition to the original ouster, one stood out above all the others—the

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revolutionary leaders had lost touch with the people.

They Rectified That

They set about immediately to rectify that mistake and did so well that within a few weeks Nasser felt strong enough to act again. He issued an ultimatum demanding that Naguib be content as a figurehead ruler or face military action. Naguib gave in.

Nasser took over the post of premier and military governor. After assuming this dictatorial power, he distributed 261,000 acres of land to peasants and planned to increase that to 566,000 acres. The land had been confiscated from wealthy owners.

"No man now can control more than 300 acres," Nasser said in an interview in 1955.

Defeat of the Arab world at the hands of Israel in 1948 smarted long afterwards. As the largest nation, Egypt wanted to be considered the leading one. Defeat of its army had greatly damaged the country's prestige. Nasser set to work to build it up again.

The enmity between Egypt and Israel grew in intensity and there were numerous border clashes in the mid-1950s. Nasser told a mass meeting that the creation of Israel was "the biggest crime in history." He said it was created "with the aim of erasing Arab nationalism" and warned that Egyptians "to preserve peace must be ready to fight."

Tighten Arab Ties

In the spring of 1956 Egypt, Saudi Arabia and the little desert kingdom of Yemen signed a military pact aimed at solidifying the Arab world.

Some observers interpreted Nasser's sudden plunge into the Saudi-Yemen agreement as a sign he intended to join forces in a drive to push the British completely out of the Arab world.

Getting rid of "Western imperialism" had been a prime desire of Arab patriots since the rise of the modern Arab nationalism in the 20th century. Arabs had a tendency to blame all their woes on Western control of their governments.

The handsome, mustached Nasser was born January 15, 1918, in Alexandria, where his father, a postal worker, had been transferred from Beni Mer, a village in upper Egypt.

But Beni Mer was considered his home town. It was his ancestral village, his family's center and the place he spent most of his pre-school years and his vacations while a student. He came to know intimately his country's underfed peasants.

He saw them toil, suffer and die, many from undernourishment and disease. In his eyes, the corrupt government and continued British occupation of his country were mainly responsible for Egypt's misery.

He was 17 when he joined other young Egyptians in fighting the British and was arrested for "subversive activities." Released from internment in 1935, he continued his revolutionary activities. Once he suffered a head wound when police fired on a group of anti-British demonstrators and had a scar as a lifelong reminder.

Made Army His Career

That incident delayed his admittance to military college, but he eventually was allowed to enter.

Upon receiving his commission as a second lieutenant in 1940, he went to the Sudan. There he took a quick dislike to his superior officers, who he said, "expect praise day and night." Subsequently he was sent to the army's Staff College for further training and emerged with the rank of major just as the Palestine war broke out.

Nasser has been described as the most typical personality of his country's "new era" citizens. Tall—a little over 6 feet and weighing around 200 pounds—and outspoken, he gave an impression of tremendous energy and purpose.

An attempt was made on his life during a speech at Alexandria in the fall of 1954. Eight pistol shots were fired, but he escaped injury.

The shots brought a hush from the thousands listening to him, but this was broken after a few seconds by Nasser. He shouted into the microphone in a voice rasping with emotion: "Let them kill me! I have already established freedom, dignity and pride in Egypt."

Six Hanged as Plotters

Six weeks later six members of the fanatical Moslem Brotherhood were hanged following their conviction of plotting to assassinate Nasser and to overthrow his military regime by killing off scores of army officers.

Even after he became a powerful figure in Egypt, Nasser continued to live in the same modest house he occupied in Cairo before the revolution with his wife and five children. His father still held a minor job in the postal administration. Although not a fanatical Moslem, Nasser followed conservative custom in keeping his wife out of the public eye.

He retained the army rank of lieutenant colonel that he had when he ousted Farouk. As head of the government he rarely appeared in uniform, preferring western style civilian business suits.

Nasser drove himself hard, working long hours through Cairo's daytime heat and far into the night.

"He listens to everyone who has advice to offer," a colleague once said, "but then he makes up his own mind. Gamal always does his own thinking."

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Nasser

An AP News Analysis

By WILLIAM L. RYAN

AP Special Correspondent

MAY 24 1967

"For some reason," wrote Gamal Abdel Nasser long ago, "it seems that within the Arab circle there is a role, wandering aimlessly..."

In those words probably lay the philosophy which has motivated him ever since and which, time after time, seemed to drive him to the brink of international disaster.

The Egyptian president has tried to fill that dimly defined role involving an almost mystic feeling of "Arabism" and a dream of seeing Arabs united over a vast area from the Persian Gulf to the western reaches of North Africa.

As Nasser saw it in his pamphlet, "Egypt's Liberation," he and Egypt were at the center of two vast geographic circles-the Arab world and, around it, the African continent-which would play a major role in shaping mankind's future.

Stepping into his role as leader of this concept Nasser was constantly baffled by the chronic disunity of "Arab unity." Religion and nationalism tended to tie Arabs together, but their own dissensions, disputes and ancient jealousies continued to tear them apart.

Nasser, constantly damning the 19th Century and the ghosts of "colonialism and imperialism," blamed the West for the Arab world's backwardness, divisions and confusions. He never got over the traumatic experience of the Palestine war and the bitterness of Egypt's defeat. He blamed Israel's creation on the West, and vowed to rally "revolutionary forces against imperialism."

No one figure in modern times so stirred Arab souls. His personality evoked memories of ancient Arab glories.

Nasser, more than 6 feet tall, robust man of 200 pounds, was a 30-year-old major when the Palestine war with Israel began in 1948. In World War II fighting at Faluga in Palestine he had distinguished himself and earned the nickname "Tiger of Faluga." In the 1948 war he was one of the rare heroes on the Arab saide in Negev Desert fighting.

But he was utterly disgusted with the corrupt regime of King Nasser

Farouk and, brooding, swore enmity. "Back home, not here at the front, is our real battlefield," he told fellow officers he organized into a committee.

Their plots bore fruit in July, 1952. Farouk's rule was brought down in revolution. An obscure general was made premier, but Nasser was the real power and by 1954 the gentle and easygoing Mohamed Naguib was pushed out. Nasser became ruler of Egypt.

A year later another humiliating blow descended. Israel, angered by guerrilla attacks on Jewish settlements from across the border, staged a massive retaliation at the Gaza Strip and punished the Egyptians.

Nasser, enraged, turned to the Communist bloc for arms, certain that the West's eagerness to "preserve the arms balance" in the Arab East would continue to deny him the military strength he sought.

The Soviet Union, under Nikita S. Khrushchev, and Communist-bloc nations made a deal: arms for Egyptian cotton.

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Nasser

The following year Nasser once again felt the sting of humiliation. One of his dreams had been a high dam across the Nile at Aswan which would reclaim millions of acres of land for impoverished and hungry Egypt. He sought Western help. The World Bank rejected his plan and, again angry, he turned to Russia.

Then he punished the West and made it stick. He nationalized the Suez Canal, touching off the most dangerous Middle East crisis of that decade.

France, Britain and Israel joined in a 1956 attack on Egypt. Nasser's troops were routed in the Sinai Desert, but the combined pressure of Washington and Moscow forced the attackers to retire. Nasser never forgave the "imperialists."

But while he sought Communist arms and support, he also fought homegrown communism. His attitude provoked an acrimonious row with Khrushchev, who called him a "hot-headed young man." Nasser retorted that the Soviet Union had been no help to him in the Suez crisis. He went on arresting Communists by the hundreds, straining his relations with both Moscow and Peking.

Nasser was a man between two worlds, still pursuing the wraiths of Arab unity and Arab dignity. He quarreled frequently with the United States, accusing it of tying strings to its Food for Peace aid.

The succession of Arab East crises, the 1961 defection of Syria from the three-year-old United Arab Republic, the quarrels with Saudi Arabia and Jordan all tended to tarnish his image as the leader of all Arabs.

Nasser turned for a while toward Egypt's internal problems, working long hours every day, listening to advisers but making decisions alone. He continued to live modestly with his wife and five children in the Cairo home they had occupied since he married in 1944.

Perhaps, some thought, Nasser in 1967 was seeking to refurbish his image as he edged closer and closer to new and dangerous crisis-impelled as ever by his pursuit of the aimlessly wandering role.

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THE ASSOCIATED PRESS BIOGRAPHICAL SERVICE

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SKETCH 4245

Issued September 1, 1965

GAMAL ABDEL NASSER

President of the United Arab Republic

Born January 15, 1918

[Editors: The following substitutes for Sketch 4084 issued July 1, 1961.]

(By The Associated Press)

Gamal Abdel Nasser opened a new chapter in the 1,300-year history of the Moslem Arab world when he overthrew Egypt's playboy King Farouk in 1952.

Using Arab nationalism as the springboard to power, he established himself as the Arab world's first spokesman and leader since the Turks conquered Egypt more than 400 years ago.

He didn't succeed in his main ambition, to unite the Arab world behind him, but he provided a rallying point for its centuries-old cry for unity.

Nasser filled a leadership vacuum in Egypt, the most populous and potentially the most powerful country in the Arab camp, that won him the fear and respect of the Arabs and the rest of the world.

He opened the Arab world to communism, a move that aroused trepidation among his fellow Arabs and the west.

And he transformed Egypt from an object of world ridicule to a force with which the world's major powers had to reckon.

Nasser was accused of devoting more energy to Egypt's international position than to its domestic problems.

He could claim some successes in the foreign field. The Arab world was generally under western influence before his rise. He managed to split some Arab states from this pro-western camp.

Nasser's domestic economic and political achievements were mixed at best.

Egypt was in political chaos before he took over. The government and political parties in power were riddled with corruption. Land was held by a handful. And the vast majority of the peasantry lived on the same level as the animals with which they slept in their village mud huts.

Regimented the People

Nasser regimented the government and the people. He banned all political parties except his own Arab Socialist Union. Corruption remained rampant but it was not practiced as flagrantly as before. And in areas where it was exposed, Nasser cracked down on it.

The bulk of the peasantry continued to live close to the mud-hut level of their ancestors. Industrialization raised living standards in the cities but it also increased the demands of urban residents.

Nasser won a big gamble when he nationalized the Suez Canal Company in 1952. The action triggered the British-French-Israeli invasion of Egypt, which backfired when the invaders withdrew at U. N. insistence, and Nasser's military defeat turned into a political triumph.

In 1958 Nasser joined Egypt with Syria in the United Arab Republic with himself as president but this victory was short-lived and the union broke up in 1961.

In 1962 Nasser sent Egyptian troops to Yemen to support an anti-monarchy revolution. Three years later he was still bogged down in the civil war that resulted.

Arab nationalism did not originate with Nasser but he was its greatest symbol and spokesman in 400 years. He appealed to the down-trodden and the humiliated. He said he wanted to give the people of Egypt dignity.

"We will eat half a loaf if necessary but we will preserve our dignity, honor and independence," he said.

Nasser was determined to root out western influence wherever he found it in the Arab world and Africa, and his example—his deal to obtain arms from Russia and his nationalization of the Suez Canal—stirred the Arab masses. It challenged other Arab nationalists to act. And it sent shivers of apprehension through conservative governments in the Middle East.

Iraq King Killed

On July 14, 1958 a pro-Nasser coup overthrew the pro-Western government in Iraq and resulted in the killing of King Feisal II. The United States sent marines to protect the pro-western government of revolt-torn Lebanon. And Britain rushed paratroopers to Jordan to help young King Hussein face the new threats to his throne.

Nasser said the U.A.R. had nothing to do with the rioting in Lebanon. But the Lebanese government accused him of sparking the rebellion with his virulent propaganda and by aiding the rebels with arms and men from Syria.

The new regime in Iraq declared the country a republic. In the months that followed Abdel Salam Aref, a supporter of union between Iraq and the U.A.R., lost a power struggle to Abdel Kerim Kassem. On March 11, 1959 Nasser publicly attacked Kassem, linking him with the communists.

On Feb. 8, 1963 a military coup overthrew Kassem, who was captured and shot. The coup was staged by an alliance of nationalist army officers and the Baath party, the socialist party of the Arab renaissance.

This was followed a month later by a coup in Syria engineered by a military junta made up of a coalition of army officers, members of the Baath party and other Arab nationalists. Thus ended a period of worsening relations between Syria and Egypt which started with the Syrian breakaway from the U.A.R. in 1961.

Syria and Iraq started negotiations with Nasser for the establishment of a United Arab Republic embracing all three states but once again the Syrians proved a headache for Nasser.

Tension developed between Syrian elements advocating immediate, unqualified union with Egypt and Baathist elements who were opposed to the Egyptian one-party system. Pro-Egyptian elements attempted a coup July 18. The attempt failed, with considerable loss of life.

The government executed many prominent figures in the revolt. Nasser then stated that as long as the Baathists held power in Damascus he was not prepared to implement the Cairo agreement.

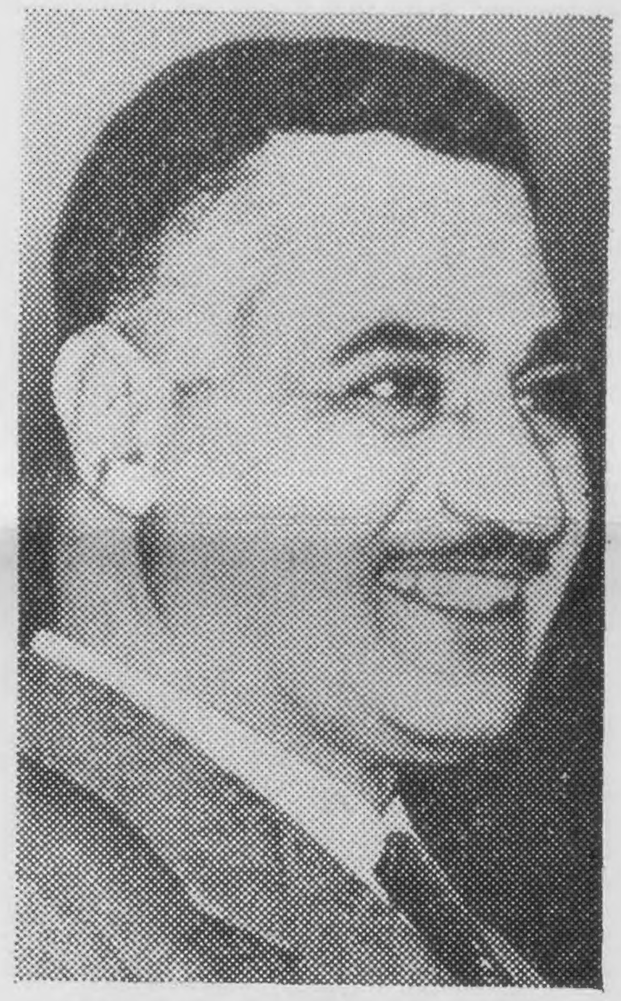
On Nov. 18 a coup in Baghdad swept away the Baath government and President Abdel Salem Aref assumed full power. On May 26, 1964 Aref and Nasser signed an agreement establishing a joint presidency council whose aim was the integration of economic and military policies along common lines in anticipation of eventual unity.

Yemen War Starts

The Yemeni civil war started in September, 1962 when Col. Abdullah Sallal overthrew the government of Imam Muhamed Albdar and sent him fleeing into the hills. Sallal had the nominal support of the relatively peaceful townsmen and flatland farmers but they were no match for the mountain tribesmen supporting the Imam who liked nothing better than a good fight.

Sallal requested and immediately obtained military and finan-

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GAMAL ABDEL NASSER

cial aid from Egypt. Civil war erupted.

The republic was promptly recognized by the United States and the Soviet Union and early in 1963 it was admitted to the United Nations. But Saudi Arabia and Jordan helped the Imam with money and men. And Britain, wary of Nasser's aim to drive British influence out of Southern Arabia, withheld recognition of the republic and continued to recognize the royalists.

Nasser poured in tanks, jet aircraft and other modern weapons supplied by Russia but he was unable to defeat the royalist tribesmen in battle, and 40,000 of his men were bogged down in Yemen.

Early in 1964, Nasser convened an Arab summit conference aimed primarily at finding a way out of the impasse. A second Arab summit in September, plus a personal meeting between Nasser and King Feisal of Saudi Arabia failed to clear the deadlock. But Jordan finally recognized the Yemen republic.

Nasser first turned to the Communists for military aid in his buildup against Israel in 1955. He had failed to obtain arms from the west.

Nationalizes Suez Canal

The following summer, Nasser nationalized the Suez Canal company which had operated the waterway from the time it was opened in 1869. He acted after the west had withdrawn its offer to help finance the $1.3 billion Aswan high dam project on the Nile.

Nasser had delayed accepting the western offer for several months while he sounded out the Soviet Union for financial help on the giant project.

On May 5, 1964 Nasser and his honored guest, then Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev, pressed buttons and watched the timeless Nile diverted into a new channel. The first stage of the Aswan High Dam was completed.

The dam, when completed in 1969, will hold back the world's largest man-made lake. Waters of the lake will be used for irrigation to expand Egypt's cultivated lands by two million acres, or 30 per cent. But Egypt's mushrooming population will have grown in proportion by them.

Nasser's dealings with Moscow made many people wonder whether he was a Communist in disguise. But in December, 1958 he lashed out at the Communists for their opposition to Arab unity. He attacked the Communists as he once attacked the west.

He had a public row with Khrushchev, during which the Soviet leader publicly called him a "hot-headed young man." Nasser answered back by saying the Soviet Union had not helped Egypt in the Suez crisis.

Communists were arrested by the hundreds in Syria and Egypt. Relations between the U.A.R. and Red China almost reached the breaking point.

Nasser had fought communism quietly in his own country since the 1952 revolution. In 1964 he released all detained Communists in Egypt but early in 1965 the Egyption Communist party, an underground organization, announced its own dissolution in preparation for membership in Nasser's Arab Socialist Union. Nasser did not immediately accept the applications for membership.

Nasser had never visited a western country except for a 10-day visit to New York in 1960 to attend a meeting of the United Nations General Assembly. While there he worked actively among a neutralist group advocating the easing of east-west tensions.

Nasser's rise to power started in the Palestine war of 1948. He was wounded twice and emerged as one of the Egyption heroes of an engagement in the Negev desert where his completely surrounded unit refused to admit defeat. The Egyptians eventually broke out of the ring.

During the long days and nights there Nasser became disgusted with the faulty arms and the lack of support from the corrupt Egyption regime back home.

"Back home, not here at the front, is our real battlefield," he told his comrades.

Farouk Overthrown

That led to the formation of the "Free Officers Committee," and several years of scheming and conspiracy that resulted in the overthrow of King Farouk in July, 1952.

Described by those who knew him well as a born conspirator, Nasser had a real genius for behind-the-scenes activity. In building up support for his movement he stayed in the background and spoke of a non-existent leader who, he said, could not be named because he was a "general close to the palace."

Nasser remained in the background after Farouk's overthrow, setting up Gen. Mohamed Naguib, a popular military leader, as front man for the revolution. Naguib traveled around the country, making speeches and spreading goodwill. He began acting less and less like an obedient tool.

At this point, in February, 1954, Nasser supplanted Naguib. But he hadn't realized how popular Naguib had become. A surprising outburst of popular resentment forced Nasser to reinstate Naguib, but only temporarily. He finally ousted Naguib for good a few months later.

Nasser took over the post of premier and military governor. This was a temporary expedient until Nasser could devise the machinery for a return to civilian government. This he achieved in a June, 1956 election that made him president—with no opposition candidate running—and ratified a constitution. With the return of constitutional government, Nasser became ruler of Egypt in name as well as in fact.

He distributed 261,000 acres of land to the peasants and planned to increase that to 566,000. The land was confiscated from wealthy owners and ownership of land was restricted to 300 acres.

The handsome, moustached Nasser was born Jan. 15, 1918 in Alexandria where his father, a postal worker, had been transferred from Beni Mer, a village in Upper Egypt. But Beni Mer was considered his hometown. It was his ancestral village, his family's center and the place he spent most of his pre-school years and his vacations while a student.

Knew the Peasants

Nasser knew intimately his country's underfed peasants. He saw them work, suffer and die, many from undernourishment and disease. In his eyes, the corrupt government and continued British occupation of his country were mainly responsible for Egypt's misery.

He was 17 when he joined other Egyptians in fighting the British and was arrested for "subversive activities." Released from internment in 1935, he continued his revolutionary activities.

He suffered a head wound when police fired on a group of anti-British demonstrators and carried the scar proudly as a lifelong reminder.

The incident delayed his admission to military college but he was eventually allowed to enter.

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Nasser was tall—a little over six feet and weighing around 200 pounds—and outspoken. He gave an impression of tremendous energy and purpose.

An attempt was made on his life during a speech at Alexandria in the fall of 1954. Eight pistol shot were fired but he escaped injury.

The shots brought a hush from the thousands listening to him, but this was broken after a few seconds by Nasser. He shouted into the microphone in a voice rasping with emotion:

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